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TELEGRAMS.

Negotiations for an Alliance Between France and Spain.

The Reported Insurrection in Paraguay Denied.

The American Yacht Sappho Entered for Another Race.

FRANCE.

Negotiations for an Alliance Between France and Spain.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 31.

GIRGENTI, special Envoy from Madrid, arrived to-day, and had an interview with the Emperor. It is rumored that the object of his mission is to bring about an agreement with the Emperor that in the event of an European war Spain will send a fleet and troops to Rome, in return for which the French army will be used to sustain the reigning dynasty of Spain, should it be attacked.

Admiral Farragut and the Foreign Representatives at Constantinople.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Paris *Presse*, the Austro-Catholic opposition journal, had an article in its last issue on the subject of the relations of the United States and Russia. The writer recounts the reception of the Turkish Ministers and officials on board the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT at Constantinople a few days since, on which occasion the crew of the *Franklin* cheered enthusiastically for America and Russia. The representatives of the other foreign Powers in Constantinople have construed this partiality into a slight of their respective countries. The *Presse* thinks that the Envoys were fully justified in so doing, and wants an explanation.

PARAGUAY.

The Reported Rebellion Against Lopez Denied.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.

Letters from Paraguay deny that a domestic conspiracy against the Government of President LOPEZ had been discovered, and pronounce the reports to that effect pure fabrications of the enemy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another International Yacht Race.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.

It is announced to-day that Capt. BALDWIN, of the American yacht *Sappho*, has challenged the yacht *Alice*, and that the challenge has been accepted. The details of the race are not yet agreed upon. The *Cambria*, which came in first in the recent race around the Isle of Wight, has gone to Spain, and will not return for some time. Capt. BALDWIN, therefore, challenged the *Alice*, which was second in the last race, and only two minutes behind the *Cambria*.

The Champion Prize-Fight.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31.

The proposed champion fight between HARRY ALLEN and JOE GOSS may be regarded as off. ALLEN has been arrested and bound over to keep the peace for one year.

The Cork City Authorities Ask for the Release of all the Imprisoned Fenians.

CORK, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Corporation of the City of Cork have adopted by a unanimous vote, a resolve urging the Government to pardon and discharge all persons now serving out sentences of imprisonment for complicity in the late Fenian disturbances.

An Anti-Catholic Parliamentary Candidate Forced to Retire.

DUBLIN, Monday, Aug. 31.

Mr. MASON JONES, the Liberal candidate for Parliament from Queens County, has been obliged to retire from the contest. Reports had been extensively circulated among his Catholic supporters that he was a devoted partisan of GARIBALDI, and it was thought that this would prove fatal to the success of the Liberal ticket in that portion of the country. He has been strongly opposed by the Dublin *Nation*, which has published these reports, and condemned him on account of his Anti-Roman proclivities. The Dublin *Irishman* and the *Irish Times* both censure the electors of Queens County for their bigotry and intolerance, as well as their lack of judgment in thus rendering necessary the withdrawal of one of Ireland's warmest friends.

GERMANY.

Prince Napoleon at Hamburg.

HAMBURG, Monday, Aug. 31.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived here on board his yacht. He has made visits to Altona and Lubeck, and intends to sail this week for the Weser. The Prince preserves a strict *incognito* during his stay on shore.

SPAIN.

Resignation of the Minister to Rome.

MADRID, Monday, Aug. 31.

ALEXANDRO DE CASTRO, Minister to Rome, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes Prorogued.

LISBON, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Portuguese Cortes has been prorogued by royal decree.

Fatal Railroad Accident in Massachusetts—Two Boys Killed.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Aug. 31.

A special train from Lawrence to Lowell, yesterday, with the remains of Col. LARABEE, late landlord of the Franklin House, ran into a crowd of boys gathered on the railroad bridge at Gorham-street, instantly killing GEORGE LEE and ROBERT J. DOOLY, aged 10 and 7 years. The boys were watching a military funeral, when the train came round the curve suddenly.

Accident to a Lock on the Erie Canal—A Canal-boat Sunk.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 31.

The lo[illegible] of lock No. 20 of the Erie Canal, [illegible] of Albany, gave way Sunday night while [illegible] was full of water, and a canal-boat with [illegible] tons of freight belonging to the Western [illegible] Company, was being locked through. The loss on the boat and freight is heavy. It will take several days to remove the boat and repair the lock. The lock is a double one, so that navigation will be only partially impeded.

VERMONT.

The Vermont State Election—Intense Excitement Throughout the State.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, Aug. 31.

Much more than usual interest is manifested throughout this State in the State election which takes place to-morrow. The Democrats are very confident of largely increasing their vote of last year, and are making great exertions. The Republicans are also working hard. Much stumping has been done during the past few days, principally by Republicans. A very full vote is expected, and every voter that can be got to the polls will be called on to-morrow. The city is very lively to-night. Both parties are out in long processions with banners and bands, the Republicans with torchlights and fireworks. The Democrats congregate in the City Hall, and the Republicans assemble in the City Hall Park. Both parties have able speakers in attendance.

RUTLAND, Vt., Monday, Aug. 31.

There was a large Republican ratification meeting held here this evening, which was addressed by prominent speakers. The crowd was estimated at 2,000 persons.

The interest throughout the State in the election, which takes place to-morrow, is intense, and the indications are that Vermont will poll the largest vote that was ever polled.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug 31.

The Senate to-day ousted E. L. JEWELL, Senator from the Second District, Orleans Parish, and installed in his place a mulatto named PINCHBACK. The ground of the contest in this case was fraud in the election. The witness upon whose testimony mainly the report of the Election Committee was based, has sworn to an affidavit (which is published) declaring his evidence and testimony, given by the Election Committee, to be false from beginning to end, and that he had been influenced and induced by prominent members of the Radical Party to testify as he did by promise of reward. An effort was made to-day to bring this witness before the Senate while the report of the Committee was under consideration. The Republicans refused to permit the introduction of the subject.

The proceedings in the Senate to-day were very discordant, the Republicans not harmonizing among themselves. Mr. JEWELL was not heard in his own defence. By his course since the opening of the session he has incurred the bitter personal animosity of a number of the Radical Senators, one remarking during the proceedings that the Democrats had brought this action upon themselves.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 31.

The Senate has unanimously passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to issue a proclamation disbanding armed associations throughout the State. Armed negro bands exist throughout the State and in one county have resisted the Sheriff.

In the House, Mr. SIMS, a negro, continued his remarks in defence of the eligibility of the negro members. He said the introduction of the measure to unseat the negro members had cast a firebrand into the House, and if the question was pressed it would precipitate war.

Mr. PORTER, a negro, followed, and has the floor to-morrow.

Delegates to the Democratic State Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 31.

PETER CLOGHER, ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, CALVERT COMSTOCK and DAVID MOULTON are the delegates from the four districts of Oneida County to the Democratic State Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 31.

Dr. WILLIAM S. WATSON is the delegate to the Democratic State Convention from the Second District of Niagara County.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 31.

J. SHARRATT GATES has been chosen a delegate to the Democratic State Convention from this county.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 31.

The following additional Delegates to the Democratic State Convention are reported:

Niagara, Wm. S. Watson; Broome, H. F. Perry; Delaware, Robert P. Cormack; Ulster, N. F. Russell; Rensselaer, Wm. S. Hawley: Montgomery, James L. Hanohan; Schenectady, J. S. Gates; Oswego, G. A. Dayton; Greene, A. M. Osborne.

A Difficulty with Negroes in North Carolina—A Negro Shot and a White Man's Barn Burned.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 31.

A difficulty occurred in Wilson County on Saturday between ZENO H. GREEN, a white man, and DAVID RUFFIN, a colored man, in which the latter was shot and slightly wounded in the leg. GREEN was arrested and bound over to appear before the Superior Court. Afterward BILL GRIMES, a negro, made a long speech from the Court-house, in which he urged the burning of GREEN's house. About 11 o'clock GREEN's barn was discovered to be on fire, but he and his family were afraid to venture out of the house. GRIMES was seen near the barn just before the fire. He was arrested and brought before the Magistrate, and in default of $300 security was sent to jail. The community is greatly excited, but no further disturbance is apprehended.

The Saengerfest at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Saengerfest, which commenced this evening, promises to be the greatest musical celebration ever held in this State. The streets through which the torchlight procession passed were thronged with people and the buildings brilliantly illuminated. Delegations were present from Western New-York, Western Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Michigan. They were received at the Allegheny Rink to-night. Mayor BLACKMORE delivered an address of welcome, and eloquent speeches were made by Gov. GEARY in English and Rev. Mr. SCHILLINGER in German. A grand concert will be given at the rink to-morrow night, and the trial concert will take place at the Turner Hall Thursday, which will close the festival.

The New-England Fair at New-Haven—Great Number of Entries.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Aug. 31.

The trains to-day have brought thousands of strangers to the city, and our hotels and private dwellings are rapidly filling up. This is the last day of entering, and Col. NEEDHAM, the Secretary, reports five hundred entries since morning. An immense train over the Hartford and New-Haven Road has just been telegraphed, loaded with cattle and agricultural implements. The entries of short-horns, Devons, Ayrshires, Alderneys and Dutch are all very large. Great crowds of exhibitors have been on the ground all day. Two trots a day are arranged for every afternoon, and the trotting horses entered are very superior.

The South Carolina Legislature—Armed Organizations.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 31.

A motion was introduced in the Legislature to-day, looking to an adjournment.

The Governor to-day issued a circular relative to armed organizations, and the introduction of arms into the State. He disapproves of both, and calls on all persons to keep the peace. He says he will exercise all his authority for that purpose.

Camp Meeting in Maine.

BELFAST, Me., Monday, Aug. 31.

The twentieth annual camp meeting of the East Maine Methodist Conference commenced to-day at Wesleyan Grove, three miles below this city, and will continue during the week. The attendance is large and the weather favorable.

CANADA.

Lord Monck to be Retained as Governor-General of Canada—Fires in the Woods.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Monday, Aug. 31.

It is reported that Lord MONCK will not return to England this Summer, but will be retained in his position for some time longer.

An important witness against WHELAN disappeared to-day. He is supposed to have crossed the river at Ogdensburg.

A dispatch from Halifax says the rumor that Mr. HOWE is to accept the Chairmanship of the Intercolonial Railway Commission is not generally credited. The report is again revived that Dr. TUPPER will take office under the Government.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 31.

Terrific fires have again broken out in the woods in the neighborhood of Bell-Ewart and Sunnidale on the Northern Railway. On Saturday the station at Sunnidale caught fire, and in a short time the entire village, embracing twenty-five or thirty houses, was in ashes. The inhabitants of Sunnidale were taken to New-Lowell and are well cared for. The railway track was destroyed for nearly a mile, but it was repaired, and trains run regularly to-day. The woods are still burning, and other villages on the road are in imminent danger of destruction.

MONTREAL, Canada, Monday, Aug. 31.

Placards have been posted around the streets, calling on the loyalists to suppress the contemplated Fenian demonstration, to be held on Wednesday, for the purpose of raising funds to aid WHALEN and other State prisoners.

The ship *Abcona* has just made the passage between Quebec and Glasgow in fourteen days, the fastest time on record.

GODERICH, Canada, Monday, Aug. 31.

The North American Hotel and a large wooden block adjoining, containing six stores, were destroyed by fire yesterday.

Masked Parade of the "True Blues" of Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 31.

Great preparations are being made by the "True Blues" for a masked parade on Thursday next. The order is a secret organization, is composed mainly of our first citizens, and is powerful in numbers.

The Chinese Embassy—Their Visit to the Charlestown Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Aug. 31.

The Chinese Embassy to-day visited the Marine Hospital in Chelsea, and subsequently the Navy-yard, where they were received with a salute of fifteen guns and a collation at the residence of Commodore ROGERS.

Democratic Congressional Nominations in Pennsylvania.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Monday, Aug. 31.

The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth District met here to-day and nominated Dr. JOHN R. READING for Congress on the first ballot.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Monday, Aug. 31.

ROBERT E. MONAGHAN was to-day nominated by the Democrats of the Seventh District for Congress.

Speech by Hon. Hannibal Hamlin in Maine.

WATERVILLE, Me., Monday, Aug. 31.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in this village this evening. He was frequently and enthusiastically applauded. The meeting closed with cheers for GRANT and COLFAX.

Seizure of Railroad Stock on an Execution.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 31.

The United States Marshal has levied on the rolling stock of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in execution of debts due by the Company on their coupons, amounting to $8,000. The running of the road is not interfered with.

Death of Gideon Granger at Canandaigua.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 31.

GIDEON GRANGER (the son of Hon. FRANCIS GRANGER, who died at Canandaigua on the 28th instant,) died this morning at the same place.

Death of a Revenue Collector in Massachusetts.

SALEM, Mass., Monday, Aug. 31.

J. VINCENT BROWNE, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District, died at his residence here on Saturday.

Arrival of the Steamship Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, Canada, Monday, Aug. 31.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, for Quebec, was inward bound at 8:15 A. M. She has 86 cabin and 435 steerage passengers.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 31.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The Revenue Supervisor muddle is apparently interminable. Yesterday and day before it was understood that the compromise between Secretary MCCULLOCH and Commissioner ROLLINS was that the appointments of Democrats and Republicans alternately would soon be effected. To-day, however, it is announced that the former has decided to wait until after Commissioner ROLLINS' removal, suspension, resignation, or something else which will get him out of the way, before doing anything. In fact, the statements obtained from either party are conflicting, and it is generally believed that nothing will be done in the matter until after the time for the reassembling of Congress has passed. It is probable, nevertheless, that any day may bring forth the long-expected announcement that the compromise has been made.

THE COLORED BOUNTY FRAUDS.

In the recent investigation into the colored bounty frauds in the Second Auditor's office, fifty-three cases were found in which colored men who had enlisted as slaves, and were consequently entitled to $100 bounty received $300 each, which is the amount paid under the bounty act to freedmen. The list of these cases was in the possession of the Congressional Committee when Mr. COBB made his report. What became of the extra $200 is not known, but it is fair to presume that the claim agents and swindling clerks got most of it.

THE TROUBLE IN ARKANSAS.

The Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis regarding the alleged disturbances in Arkansas, creates great excitement here. No official news has been received relative to it at the War Department, and but for the fact that citizens of Arkansas now here represent the condition of affairs in that section of the State as having been precarious for some time past, it would generally be received as a hoax.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

The conflicting statements recently published regarding Gen. ROSECRANS' mission to the White Sulphur Springs attract much comment. It should be understood that he authorized the statement to be made that he did not succeed in obtaining the consent of his ex-rebel friends to issue a peace manifesto. The President's friends claim nevertheless that he did succeed, and promise that it will soon be forthcoming. On the other hand, the Southerners authorize the statement that they did not write anything, but talked with the understanding that Gen. ROSECRANS could print what they said if he wanted to.

COAL CONTRACT.

The contract to supply the Treasury Department with coal was allowed to-day at the following rates: 1,200 tons No. 1 and 200 tons No. 2 Baltimore Company white ash coal at $7 09 per ton, and 100 tons red ash Lykens Valley at $7 35.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

The interest in the Vermont election, which occurs to-morrow, is very slight. A large number of citizens of that State have gone home to vote, but otherwise it has attracted but little attention.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day exhibit an increase, as usual, at the end of the month, and reached the sum of $803,710 13.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Aug. 31.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Abraham Kaga, Storekeeper for the Ninth District of Ohio, under the new Internal Revenue law, and John T. Bates, Inspector of tobacco, snuff and cigars, for the Second District of Massachusetts.

One hundred and twenty-five Gaugers have been appointed for the different States and Territories, among them the following:

Benedict Walters and Augusta Fritz, Twelfth District; Robert E. Haggard, Tenth District; David Armstrong, Ninth District; William J. Florren and Daniel McKenzie, Seventh District; James R. Ashley, Sixth District; James S. Briggs, Eighth District; James Scott, John H. Holton and James C. Starr, Fourth District; A. V. Richards, Third District; Otto Funke, Fifth District; James S. Norton, First District, and Alfred Cummings, Thirteenth District, of Illinois. Samuel M. Carter, Nineteenth District; Edward K. Hansom, Eighteenth District; Oliver O. Smith, Seventeenth District; Joseph S. Kessenger, Fifteenth District; Andrew Ingles, Fourteenth District; David Hall, Thirteenth District; Alonzo Rogers, Tenth District; W. W. Waddell, Sixth District; Wm. Rome, Seventh District; A. D. Bradden, Eighth District; Elias H. Osborne, Ninth District, and J. H. Offin, Sixteenth District, of Ohio. Archibald J. Sampson, Fifth, and Robert Market, Second District of Missouri. Richard Gaggin, Nineteenth District; William L. Ritter, Fourteenth District; Thomas H. Walton, Fifth District; Charles T. Demham, Sixth District; John H. Tall, Eighth District; A. H. Seem, Eleventh, and Thomas Thorp, Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania. Frederick A. King and David B. Hale, First District of Connecticut. John O. Pierce, Sixth District; Henry M. Phillips, Tenth District, and James S. Burbank, Eighth District of Massachusetts. John Donahue, Delaware. Elizur Wager, Thirty-first District; Michael Malon, Seventeenth District; George T. Stewart, Eighteenth District; Robert M. Myers, Twentieth District; Stephen W. Vandeventer and Chas. Young, Twenty-fifth District, and James Wood and William H. Doty, Fourth District of New-York.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS EXPENSES.

A reduction in the expenses of the various Custom-houses has been made since the 1st of July to the extent of a quarter of a million of dollars, and a still further retrenchment is in progress. It has been found that many employes have been drawing salaries without rendering public services, and that their appointment was the result of mere favoritism.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA RELEASED.

The Acting United States Consul at Havana has communicated to the Department of State the following order, made by the Captain-General of Cuba:

SEAT OF THE SUPERIOR CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

In view of the facts stated by your Honor on the 26th of May last, at which time you transmitted to me a dispatch of Mr. SEWARD's, ordering you to solicit of my authority the pardon of the sailors J. C. MEYBOHRN and F. SEVERIN, prisoners at Nuevitas, on account of the suit instituted against them for a fight with PETER ROBERTS and JOHN TRIPP, the result of which was that the first was killed. I have deemed proper, in accordance with the information received of Royal audience, to accede to the petition which the Hon. Mr. SEWARD makes through your Honor, and your Honor is at liberty to order that said individuals be returned to their country.

God grant your Honor many years.

(Signed,) FRANCISCO LERSUNDI.

HAVANA, Aug. 21, 1868.

To the Vice-Counsul General of the United States at this port.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

The Acting United States Consul-General at Havana, has communicated to the Department of State an order from the authorities, that in consequence of the disappearance of the Asiatic cholera from that capital, bills of health issued to vessels leaving that port will no longer bear the note ordered to be added or inserted thereunto when said disease lately presented itself.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has not determined when he will leave Washington on a brief visit to Tennessee, as it is not known whether or not there will be a September session of Congress.

THE SCHUETZENFEST.

The third annual Schuetzenfest of the Washington Schuetzenverin commenced to-day at their new and handsomely-embellished park. The opening ceremonies were preceded by a long procession through our principal streets, the most prominent feature being a car drawn by six horses, and, under its canopy, as many young ladies as there are States in the Union, with a beautiful display of small National flags. There are present invited guests from New-York, Philadelphia, Newark, Baltimore, Frederick and Lynchburg. The German public houses especially are trimmed with flags and evergreens, and among that class of citizens much interest in the Schuetzen proceedings is everywhere apparent.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement cannot be prepared for publication, at least, until Saturday of this week, and probably not until the Monday following. It will show some increase—mainly attributed to the payment for the purchase of Alaska.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The receipts for customs duties for the month ending to-day have been comparatively large.

ENGINEER CADETS AT WEST POINT.

General applications have been made to the Secretary of the Navy by parties anxious to secure appointment as cadet engineers at the Naval Academy, but in consequence of the reduction of the force ordered by Congress that class of cadets will not be found at the Academy during the present year.

Horrible Double Murder in Maryland.

A most horrible and cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in Queen Anne's County, Md., early on Friday morning, the particulars of which are thus given in the Centreville *Citizen* of Saturday:

A man named REAMY GILMORE, an industrious, honest and inoffensive farmer, aged about 40 years, residing on a farm belonging to the heirs of the late Judge CHAMBERS, on the road from Church Hill to Chestertown, about four miles from the former and two from the latter place, was found dead at an early hour on Friday morning, and his wife lying in an insensible condition, but still alive, by a negro man and woman who had been engaged by Mr. GILMORE to "save fodder" for him. They immediately gave the alarm to one of Mr. GILMORE's neighbors, who made the fact of the murder known to the officers of the law, and Justice TARBUTTON, of Crumpton, summoned a jury of inquest, and among the witnesses was a negro woman, MARTHA BARWICK, Mr. GILMORE's cook, who at first denied all knowledge of the murder, but finally confessed that a certain negro man in the neighborhood, who was in the habit of visiting her, named MICHAEL BELL, and herself, had formed a plot to murder and rob Mr. GILMORE, which plot was intended to be put in execution on Friday night, but from some cause on Thursday night the time was changed, and the deed perpetrated on Friday morning between daybreak and sunrise.

BELL, she states, remained in the kitchen all night, and in the early morning went up stairs and effected an entrance into Mrs. GILMORE's room without awakening her, when he dealt her two blows with the blade of an ax as she lay sleeping, and then sent the woman—the partner of his crime—to tell Mr. GILMORE (who slept in his corn-house to avoid the annoyance of musquitoes) that his wife was very sick and wanted him. Mr. GILMORE immediately repaired to his wife's room, and as he entered the door BELL dealt him a heavy blow with the eye of the ax, knocking him senseless to the floor, after which he struck him two more blows upon the head and then left him. The woman MARTHA says BELL then commenced rifling the bureau drawers, but drove her from the room, and she does not know what amount of money, if any, BELL obtained. After completing his search for booty he left the premises, and that was the last she saw of him.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

MAINE.

Reception of Senator Fessenden at Portland—He Indorses the Republican Platform and Grant and Colfax.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Aug. 31.

A very large meeting assembled to-night to welcome Senator FESSENDEN on his first appearance since his return. Gen. SHEPLEY was President of the meeting.

Senator FESSENDEN was enthusiastically received. He acknowledged the greeting. He had been reluctant to accept the invitation to speak, fearing his voice might have lost its influence, but their hearty welcome had reconvinced him. He contrasted the present time with forty years ago, when he first addressed them here, and spoke of the long term of his service. He had endeavored to do his duty. [Applause.] If sometimes he had differed with his friends or constituents it must be attributed to the native obstinacy of his character. He having formed an opinion was apt to stick to it, always finding that the good sense and magnanimity of the people will always uphold a man who does his duty to the best of his convictions. [Applause.] He alluded to the difficulties under which the Republican Party first assumed the reins of government, and defended its course. He wished to speak respectfully of the Democratic Party; they had spoken very respectfully of him of late, for which he was very much obliged; but, speaking of changes, there was one point in which he had never changed at all, and that was his opposition to the Democratic Party. [Applause.] He alluded to the heroic calmness with which the Democrats bore our defeats during the war; but slavery was abolished, and looking to coming generations he foresaw a glorious result, when we would be a homogeneous people, and labor should be respected as the foundation upon which our Government rests. He discussed the national debt, and said the gentlemen who complain of it acted with those who compelled its contraction. It must be paid in the letter, and spirit of the contract. He gave the history of the Loan bills, saying emphatically, no one dreamed of the payment of the principal in anything but gold. He would say what had never before been mentioned in public. When he went into the Treasury Department, the day before he took it a thirty million loan was proposed by Mr. CHASE. It was withdrawn because it could not be floated. He found a hundred millions of requisitions due and a hundred millions more coming in within two or three months, with only forty or fifty millions to meet it. He was forced into the Treasury against his will. He went in because had he not done so it would be considered a confession of a want of confidence in the ability of the Government to go on. He was in the lightest place he was ever in, except when obliged to vote to acquit the President. He appealed to the people, and issued seven-thirties, redeemable in paper, with the privilege of taking the bonds; and through his agents he promised the people that the principal should be paid in gold. The credit of a great nation must be preserved at all costs. Where should we borrow money if the Democratic Party succeeds and the prophecies of BLAIR of another war come true, if we repudiate our promises? We can carry our debt more easily than England, for our resources are greater. The only way of disposing of our debt is to pay it. The only statesmanlike solution of the problem is labor and frugality. He gloried in the platform of the Convention which nominated GRANT, when they said the debt must be paid in the spirit and letter, and forgave them their indorsement of the thirty-five Senators who voted for conviction, and considered that they thought their conduct needed indorsement while his did not. [Applause.] He could not too often say preserve the national honor. If any one advises you to repudiate your promises, repudiate him, whether he lives in Ohio or Massachusetts. He spoke at length upon reconstruction. He eulogized GRANT as an able man of stern integrity.

The meeting broke up with hearty cheers for FESSENDEN.

Mr. Robert Bolling's Letter Indorsing Grant and Colfax.

Among the letters read at the Republican mass meeting in Richmond, Va., last week, was the subjoined from Mr. ROBERT BOLLING, a connection by marriage of the LEE family. The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, in referring to the letter, says: "I need not say that it has excited the most profound surprise and regret here, and many wish sincerely that it had never been published. That such a man could have conceived and uttered the sentiments which this letter contains, no one here could have been persuaded to believe." The letter is as follows:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the invitation of your Committee to address the Grant and Colfax ratification meeting, to be held in Richmond on the 25th instant, and would gladly accept it but for my unavoidable absence from the State at that time. For all the poverty, anguish and oppression which the people of Virginia and the whole South have endured with unexampled fortitude from April 17, 1861, down to this very moment, the Democratic Party is, in my humble judment, wholly responsible; and all the odium which they have succeeded in attaching to the Republican Party the Democracy richly deserve. The peace and prosperity of the whole country and the existence of the Federal Union is now more defiantly threatened than in 1860. Then warlike intent was indignantly disclaimed. To-day it is publicly declared that "secession is not dead; that the lost cause is to be regained," and that in the event of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR it is substantially declared that the Federal army shall be compelled to subvert the loyal State Governments now established. Neither by the bullet or the ballot can those State Governments be subverted for some time to come, without involving the whole country in a war of such magnitude and horror that in comparison with which the late rebellion was a pastime. In fact, the Democracy are already as bad as their word, and even now a merciless, savage warfare, to the full extent of their power, is waged upon all men, white or black, native or foreign born, who do not enlist under their banner. Slavery more intolerable than that which has just passed away exists in full force throughout Virginia—the enslavement of the human mind. The exercise of the right of private judgment and freedom of speech is sought to be punished or controlled by the most inhuman denunciations, slanders and threats of social, political and commercial outlawry. BLAIR pledges war. GRANT pledges peace, and I honestly believe that upon the election of Gen. GRANT the peace and happiness of our people wholly depend. Very respectfully yours,

ROBT. BOLLING.

The Attempted Assassination of State Senator Wheeler, of Arkansas—His Own Account of the Affair.

A Chicago paper publishes the following letter from Hon. STEPHEN WHEELER, addressed to a near relative in that city, giving the particulars of the recent attempt to murder him:

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 16, 1868.

DEAR——: On Tuesday, the 4th inst., I started from Searcy with the intention of coming to this place to attend to a little business, and then leave here on the Saturday following for Chicago. I had my plans laid for a good visit to you; but the demon of rebellion is not dead yet. On my way to the steamboat landing, about fifteen miles from Searcy, my assassination was attempted. When about half way for Searcy to the landing, two men suddenly rode upon me with drawn revolvers, and demanded my surrender. I, being unarmed, complied with their very polite request. After robbing me of my money, watch, &c., they ordered me to go into the brush with them. I knew very well what they meant—they intended that I should not come out alive. I made up my mind to make an effort for my life. They kept cocked revolvers drawn on me all the time, and after I had taken two or three steps from the road, I made a leap, and away I went for dear life, the assassins following on their horses and firing at me as I ran. Fortunately, but one shot took effect, that passing through my right arm, near the shoulder, inflicting a very painful, though not dangerous wound. Finally, through the thick underbrush, I eluded their pursuit, and made my way to a house several miles distant, where I procured a mule, and went on through the woods to Duvall's Bluff.

This is the legitimate fruit of the teachings of the Blair Democracy. The plan for my assassination was laid by prominent rebels in and about Searcy. They have boasted on the streets that no Radical shall live in that county after SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected, and they are now attempting to carry out that programme.

Since this affair, the assassination of another Republican State Senator has been attempted in another part of the State. Mr. BARKER, of Crittenden County, was shot in his own house, through a window, by some unknown person, three buckshot taking effect in his head and one in his arm. He now lies in a very critical condition. One of the men who attempted my life I have known for two years; he is considered a respectable man in the community, and is backed up by the public opinion of that community.

I cannot say when I will come North now. My plans have been frustrated, so I cannot tell what I shall do. * * STEPHEN WHEELER.

A Letter from F. P. Blair.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitution.

Col. R. A. ALSTON recently wrote to Gen. BLAIR, inclosing a copy of the Atlanta *New Era*, and referred the General to the lines at the head of that paper, in which it quotes Gen. GRANT as saying "Let us have peace," and Gen. BLAIR as saying "Let us have war." He received the following letter in reply:

FORT SAUNDERS, WYOMING TERRITORY,
Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1868.

Col. R. A. Alston, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: Your note in regard to the misrepresentations of the carpet-bag editor at Atlanta is received. This is the business for which he is paid and by which he gets his living. I would not advise you or any other gentleman to notice him in any manner, except to correct, through the Press, any falsehood which you may consider injurious to our cause.

I have never made any such statement as he attributes to me. On the contrary, I am for that policy which alone can give peace to the country; and although Gen. GRANT says "let us have peace," he seeks to achieve it only through the military power and actual war on the principles of the Government.

Yours truly, FRANK P. BLAIR.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Of Hon. D. S. BENNETT, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Thirtieth District, the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says: "He is favorably known to the great mass of the people of the district. He is a shrewd, practical, active man of affairs, thoroughly identified with the local interests which he will represent, and ardently *en rapport* with the leading principles of the Republican Party in the present national canvass. A long personal acquaintance with him enables us to assert with confidence that he will make a practical and useful legislator, and a vigilant and creditable representative and guardian of our local interests in Congress. No man better understands those interests, and few have a deeper stake in their protection. In the grand political adjustments which the Forty-first Congress will be called upon to make, and in which we feel confident Mr. BENNETT will participate, the Republicans of Erie County will find him an intelligent, a safe and a bold champion."

The resolutions adopted by the California Union State Convention are brief and to the point. In full they are as follows:

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the National Union Republican Convention, at Chicago, in May last, deserves and receives the approval and hearty indorsement of all the Union Republicans of California.

Resolved, That the peerless Chieftain, Gen. GRANT, and the pure statesman, SCHUYLER COLFAX, were the first choice of the Union Republicans of California for President and Vice-President of the United States for the ensuing four years, and that we rejoice in the nomination.

Resolved, That Gen. U. S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX, by their services to their country, by their devotion to principle, and by their unsullied reputation as men and citizens, are deserving the united and earnest support of all the loyal people of the United States, and we pledge to them the electoral vote of California at the ensuing election by an overwhelming majority.

The Boston *Post* has a good word for the rebel "Admiral," as it says to the people of Maine: "SEMMES made business for the ship builders by every vessel he burned!" This is a cool way of referring to the man who boasted that he had destroyed the shipping of the North to carry out "Democratic principles."

The Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*, VALLANDIGHAM's paper, says that the election of SEYMOUR "will destroy Radical reconstruction schemes," and "rid the South of a horde of carpet-bag Senators, Congressmen, Governors and Legislators."

Hon. ALEXANDER RANDALL, late Attorney-General of Maryland, has been chosen President of the Grant and Colfax Club at Annapolis.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Third and Fourth Wards Brooklyn Grant and Colfax Club.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening, the Republican headquarters, in Washington-street, Brooklyn, was crowded to its utmost capacity by an intelligent, earnest and enthusiastic audience of ladies and gentlemen desirous of promoting the cause of GRANT and COLFAX. Mr. LUTHER B. WYMAN presided. The Brooklyn Glee Club gave its first campaign performance greatly to the enjoyment of the audience.

Hon. BUTLER C. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, was the first speaker. He said that the Democracy had furnished two principles in their platform, and he was glad that the Southern wing of that party had succeeded in interpreting that platform for themselves. He was glad to look back upon the history of the Republican Party; it was a grand history, and in its light he could see, wherever he went, that there was about to be such another uprising as in 1861. The Republican Party had to undertake the war and carry it on to its grand consummation. And now it was their intention to follow on to victory the leader who had won before. The election of HORATIO SEYMOUR would be the signal for a renewal of the scenes to which we were introduced in 1861. The men who nominated SEYMOUR, whose names were well known as having been leaders in the rebellion, would be his advisers—his rulers, in the event of his election. If he was in the White House, these men would go to him and tell him what the South desired and intended, and if he dared to hesitate they would thunder in his ears, "You can't coerce a State." The election of SEYMOUR would destroy the national credit, for that was set forth in the platform on which he was nominated, and which he accepted. The speaker then discussed at length the position and sentiments of the South as developed in their expressions since the war, and particularly since the meeting of the Democratic Convention. He saw clearly that the platform was made by the men in that Convention who had smelled gunpowder, who were willing to give the North the candidates if they had the platform. Or, the Northern delegates might make the platform if they, the rebels, were allowed to make a hole in it for a rebel peg to stick in, and SEYMOUR was the only man found to stick in that hole. There was not a man who whined after "the Lost Cause" who did not embrace the Democratic platform. SEMMES said he had fought through the war on Democratic principles; FORREST, whose butchery at Fort Pillow, was also one of that Tammany party; WADE HAMPTON, who tied prisoners to trees and shot them, was one of the advisers of Tammany, and BEAUREGARD, who hasted for the execution of Abolitionist prisoners. Such were the men who now attempted to traduce Gen. GRANT; but whatever they might charge against him, he cared not. There was one thing he had done, and for which they would dislike him. GRANT had squelched the rebellion against the Government, and they would like it still worse when GRANT would fasten this Government beyond the capacity of any rebel to move. This country was growing too fast for our people to be afraid of the national debt. Great Britain had maintained her honor in no transaction more than in her payment of the interest on her national debt. The rebels first hated the bondholders, and next the soldiers—they call them "bloated bondholders." The speaker said there was no class of people who were not more or less interested in the Government bonds. The surplus earnings of insurance companies, of various corporations of that kind, and of savings banks were invested in United States bonds. And the Democratic Party was bound to destroy the public faith, and ruin the poor man. The speaker discussed the financial question ably and plainly, finishing up with the exhibition of a Confederate bond, and wondered how many such bonds were held by Northern Democrats. He concluded his able speech with a telling tribute to the worth of Mr. GRISWOLD, the candidate for Governor of this State. He was applauded warmly throughout.

Mr. H. B. CROZIER spoke next, taking as his starting point the principles upon which the Government of the United States was established, and the reasons why the people sought to preserve such a Government as the best in the world. He was listened to with attention, and was enthusiastically applauded.

The Glee Club sang several lively Grant and Colfax songs, and after three rousing cheers for GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD the meeting adjourned.

The Executive Committee of the Third and Fourth Ward Grant and Colfax Club have made a very successful beginning of the campaign, and promise well for effective work.

Ninth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Association.

A meeting of the Grant and Colfax Association of the Ninth Assembly District was held at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, last evening. There was a fair attendance of members present, and an encouraging fact for the organization was the election of twenty-five new members. A committee of five gentlemen was appointed to arrange for an out-door and in-door mass meeting at Abingdon-square, to occur during this month. Subsequently short addresses were made by Mr. HENRY C. ROBINSON and Dr. MOORE. Mr. C. W. KIRBY is President of the Association and Mr. JAS. JACKSON is Secretary.

A New German Grant and Colfax Club.

Last evening a new German Grant and Colfax Club was organized at Lincoln Hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, Mr. CHARLES E. BREHM occupying the chair. Able speeches in support of the Republican candidates were made by Gens. ROYZANOVSKY and GLOUBENKLES, after which permanent officers were elected and the meeting was adjourned.

German Grant and Colfax Club.

The Twelfth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Campaign Club met last evening at No. 629 Ninth-avenue, and listened to addresses by several gentlemen. Mr. FISHER presided.

Union Republican Executive Committee.

Last evening a meeting was held at the rooms, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., of the Executive Committee of the Union Republican General Committee. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE occupied the chair, with Messrs. CLARK and DRUMMOND acting as secretaries. The session was quite protracted, the time being employed in making arrangements for the forthcoming primaries and for a monster mass meeting on the 22d inst.

Judge Connolly Reconciled with Tammany—He Surrenders His "Conspicuous Individuality," and Subsides Into the Ranks.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Esq., familiarly known as "the big Judge," has written a long letter resigning his position as Chairman of the Democratic Union Organization, and declaring his determination to rejoin Tammany Hall, and to support JOHN T. HOFFMAN for the nomination for Governor.

The Judge declares that he left the "old Hall" reluctantly, and that his attitude of hostility was not assumed for the purpose of fomenting or maintaining party divisions, or to obtain official power or place for himself. He had a "higher aim." "I am," he says, "a believer in 'justifiable revolution,' and when the government of a party or a country becomes a despotism, disregarding the just rights of the governed, I am for 'standing out' against it. The principle of resistance to every form of tyranny by which I have been actuated through life, has made me a party rebel, if rebel I can be called. But I have looked forward to the day of regeneration. That day has dawned."

The Judge goes on to say, that now that Tammany has returned to the faith and practice of the elder Sachems, nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR, condemned the "Reconstruction acts," and extended to him an invitation to return, he feels that he cannot reject the proffer of reconciliation, although it "requires some sacrifice of feeling to surrender the conspicuous individuality of a leader of the opposition, and to fall quietly into the ranks of the regular force." Nevertheless, the Judge makes the sacrifice to duty. He concludes his long and rambling letter with the avowal of his determination to support Mr. HOFFMAN for Governor. He says:

"The reason which impels me to support JOHN T. HOFFMAN are strong, and to my mind conclusive. Two years ago we unitedly and cordially sustained him as the candidate of the Democracy of the State for the office of Governor. He made a brilliant canvass, and the vote of the Democratic Party was largely increased, and we all recognize the fact that while he was elected by the people, he was fraudulently deprived of his right to occupy the Executive chair, through corrupt returns. And last year your organization sustained him as the candidate for Mayor, and contributed to the unexampled majority which he received on that occasion.

I cannot fail to remember that while timid politicians were mincing words and dodging the question behind generalities, JOHN T. HOFFMAN unhesitatingly declared his earnest sympathy for the cause of Ireland in the efforts of her sons to achieve freedom, and to wrest from her oppressors a restitution of her ancient rights of self-government, and political, social, and religious equality to her people. His bold, manly, and eloquent letter on this question is one of the most cherished memorials of the cause that will never die. So, too, when other public men hesitated to define their positions on the question of the rights of adopted citizens lest England might be offended, JOHN T. HOFFMAN was one of the foremost to declare that the first duty of a State was to its citizens, and that our Government should maintain against the world in arms, if need be, that adopted citizens of the United States owed no allegiance to any Government but our own. It is true that he is by birth an American, but every Irishman should honor him the more for his bold and able vindication of their cause.

Upon the questions of excise and social and municipal rights JOHN T. HOFFMAN has been the foremost and ablest champion of the privileges and liberties of the people. Who is there in our City who takes an interest in its position and the character of its representatives who is not proud of the dignity and distinguished ability with which JOHN T. HOFFMAN has maintained the office of Chief Magistrate of this City. I can have no hesitation in aiding with my humble efforts and influence the renomination, which is due, in the coming State Convention. In conclusion, I would ask my friends to believe that in the course I have adopted I have been actuated solely by a sense of patriotic duty to my party and the country. No man in all this broad land owes a heavier debt of obligation to the people for their generous support than I, and no one, I claim to say, has a more grateful appreciation of favors received. I know the effect and value of what I am doing to them, and if they doubt, I ask them to leave to time to develop its wisdom.

Your obedient servant,

MICHAEL CONNOLLY."

The State Democratic Convention.

At noon, yesterday, delegates from the various districts in the county assembled at Tammany Hall for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention in Albany to-morrow. WM. M. TWEED occupied the chair, and Messrs. CHAS. E. LOEW and JOHN HOUGHTALIN acted as Secretaries. After the calling of the roll, the following resolution, offered by GEO. H. PURSER, was adopted amid enthusiastic cheers:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Ward be appointed by the Chairman to nominate to the Convention candidates for delegates and alternates to the State Convention, and that the delegates selected by this Convention be and they are hereby instructed, in obedience to the wishes of the Democracy of the City and County of New-York, to vote solidly as a unit for the nomination of JOHN T. HOFFMAN for the office of Governor of the State.

The Committee having been appointed in accordance with the resolution, they reported the following ticket, which was adopted:

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
1.	John Fox.	Andrew D. Portele.
2.	Thomas Coman,	Walter Roach.
3.	Joseph Shannon,	H. McCluskey.
4.	Wm. M. Tweed,	P. H. Keenan.
5.	A. Oakey Hall,	Geo. H. Mitchell.
6.	Anthony Miller,	Lawrence E. Hill.
7.	Geo. H. Purser,	Douglas Taylor.
8.	Moses D. Gale,	Peter McKnight.
9.	John Houghtalin,	John J. Foley.
10.	Oswald Ottendorfer,	O. N. Herman.
11.	Richard Schell,	Peter Trainor.
12.	Magnus Gross,	James A. Lyons.
13.	E. R. Hart,	James Barker.
14.	Wm. Schirmer,	Thos. Conner.
15.	Jas. McSweeney,	H. A. Childs.
16.	John J. Bradley,	Nich. Houghton.
17.	Michael Connolly,	Hugh Murray.
18.	Jas. O'Brien,	R. B. Connolly.
19.	Edward Jones,	Remsen Appleby.
20.	Wm. Hitchman,	Frank McCabe.
21.	Jno. McQuade,	Jo. Stommler.

The delegates and alternates were directed to meet at the Delavan House, Albany, this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Convention then adjourned.

Departure of the Brooklyn Democracy for Albany.

The steamboat *Rip Van Winkle* started from the pier at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, last night with a wholesale delegation of "dyed in the wool" Democracy. The gathering on the pier reminded spectators of the excitement which prevails on the occasion of the departure of California steamers, only more so. The nine delegates and their alternates to the State Convention, members of the Democratic General Committee, Aldermen, Supervisors, and magi of the party generally were in the seething crowd. Honorable members of the last Legislature who had free passes in their pockets, and who preferred to travel in a more genteel style, went by a route other than the *Rip Van Winkle*. The steamboat had steam up at 6 o'clock, and all the stores, including a large supply of whisky, were soon snugged in a safe corner, under the eye of the vigilant committee intrusted with its care. This expedition was undertaken a day earlier than spoken of on Saturday night, owing to fears being entertained of New-York sending up a multitude that would leave no room for the representatives of Brooklyn in the City of Albany. At a late hour the steamer started, the four hundred Democrats outbound and the fifty on the pier giving three cheers for HENRY C. MURPHY for Governor. Brooklyn is to-day without any leading Democrats.

Meeting of the Mozart General Committee.

A meeting of the Mozart General Committee was held last evening at Mozart Hall. WM. P. LEE occupied the chair, and JAS. M. MINONE acted as Secretary. On motion of JOHN MCCOOL it was resolved that a committee of seven delegates be appointed by the Chair to proceed to Albany and present a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Mozart Democracy. The Chairman appointed as such committee, JOHN MCCOOL, GE[illegible] SHEA, HARRIS BOGERT, FREDERICK ZIMMER, G[illegible] PAYNE, SIMON SHERN and T. J. MCCABE[illegible]. A[illegible] routine business, adjourned.

"THE PERILS OF THE HOUR."

Mr. Greeley's Letter—The Republicans at Work—Congressional Districts of Ohio and Indiana—Cary's Condition—The Question of the Day and the Peril of the Day.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Aug. 24, 1868.

I have just been reading an article by HORACE GREELEY on this subject. Mr. GREELEY and I commenced writing on public affairs about the same time. He, as the conductor of a daily paper in New-York, has attended much more to the details of politics than I have. I know of no man in the United States who is as well acquainted with the practical working and statistics of elections as Mr. GREELEY. His advice, therefore, is worthy of all attention. Mr. GREELEY fears that the great Union Party, which is also the party of progress and liberal ideas, may lose much of its real strength by apathy or mismanagement. A month ago I feared the same, but that arose from two causes which have ceased to be—the extreme heat of July and the over-confidence in the name of GRANT. It was not reasonable to expect much work in July, or to think that the *name* of any man would much affect parties. The organization of parties in the United States is now so thorough that it matters but little *who* is the candidate. But not so with the principles and objects in view. Whether a man is for the revival of the rebellion or for peace—a government of loyal men—*does* affect men's minds. That is the real *peril of the hour*—whether this Government shall return into the hands of rebels and Copperheads? The people see this clear enough, and they see clear enough that there is an unspeakable peril in returning this Government into the hands of VALLANDIGHAM and SEYMOUR, TOOMBS and WADE HAMPTON, COBB and FORREST. Therefore there is now no longer apathy. CARY, the nondescript candidate for the Second District of Cincinnati, two nights ago, said that he had met many Republicans who voted for him last year who told him they would not vote for him now. He asked why. Was not this vote and that vote of his right? Yes. "Why, then, won't you vote for me?" "Because you are supported by the infernal Democrats." CARY thought this was very surprising. But in fact, it was sound sense and philosophy. CARY's votes in that Congress were of very little moment; but it is of great moment that he and others who ought to have more sense and principle, are supporting rebels and Copperheads in a disloyal cause. This is so clear that Mr. CARY will be most thoroughly defeated, and he will learn philosophy by experience. That the election turns on loyalty and disloyalty is now so clear to all intelligent men, that nearly the whole body of Conservatives and War Democrats in the West have come out for GRANT. The nomination of VALLANDIGHAM hastens them on. There is no longer any apathy in Ohio, and, as for mismanagement, our opponents save us from that. They have mismanaged so far a great deal more than the Republicans.

In the First District they have nominated a clever man who kept a line of omnibusses and has his chief business in St. Louis. Last year this district, in the confusion made by the amendment question, gave a small Democratic majority but EGGLESTON beat PENDLETON 900 majority in 1866, and will probably get a larger one now.

In the Third District, which might have been doubtful with Gen. WARD, they have nominated VALLANDIGHAM, and that is enough said.

In the Ninth District (Sandusky) CRAWFORD, the heaviest Democratic county, utterly refuses to support NOBLE, the nominee. If this difficulty should be healed the dissatisfaction is so great, that the Republican candidate will be elected.

In the Sixth District (Highland) there was a very small Democratic majority last year; but it is getting to be well organized, and there is little or no doubt of the election of JOHN A. SMITH. With the exception of the Fifth, Twelfth and Thirteenth, these are the only districts which the Democrats could seriously hope to carry. On the other hand, we hope for the Thirteenth. There is, therefore, a probability that Ohio will elect all Republicans except three, and perhaps two. The only part of the State where there may be much apathy is in the Western Reserve. The *Tribune* circulates there largely, and if Mr. GREELEY can persuade that region to wake up and organize thoroughly, he may do much good. As I remarked before, the Democrats of Ohio seem, on the surface of things, to be quiescent. They have not yet held any great meetings, and they have no influential speakers. At the same time, it is true. they are hard at work, and those who manage the machinery of the party are shrewd, smart men at that business. Mr. GREELEY is right. Organize the *township* and work there.

As to Indiana, I see a statement of Mr. PENDLETON's that they are sure of Indiana. This will do for Penobscot a thousand miles away, but Mr. PENDLETON will not say that in Cincinnati. Indiana has eleven Congressional Districts. Now, which, except the Second, do they expect to carry? The First District is nearly even, and not one of the others gave, in 1866, less than 1,000 majority. Where are the men voting, in 1866, for the Republicans who will in 1868 vote against them? On the contrary, where are the Conservatives, who were against them in 1866, who are not for them now? Where is the least change in favor of the Democrats? If such there are, it is strange they are not visible to any eye. I expect the Republicans in Indiana to carry ten out of the eleven districts, and both branches of the Legislature. This may be a mistake; but let those who think otherwise show the ground of their faith. I say so much on the details of Ohio and Indiana, because undoubtedly the October elections in those States are of the utmost importance. I agree with Mr. GREELEY, that political success in these days depends on work, and I say work in the townships or single precincts. Know every man, and take care that all your voters vote. If this were thoroughly done in the City of New-York, the Democratic majority would be reduced to one half. The City of New-York certainly has an interest in the question, whether the political status of this country is to be peaceful and prosperous, or whether it is to go into another convulsion and revolution? Commerce flourishes on peace and stability. Now, if we do not have war and revolution, it will be simply because the Democrats do not succeed. The letter of the Hon. J. S. CARLISLE,—a Conservative Democrat—recently published, shows this conclusively. They declare the Reconstruction acts "void." Suppose they are, where are you? What one legal act remains in all the South? It will be chaos there. Congress will again put them under martial law. If that is resisted, where are you? The tramp of armies and the utter destruction of the South will answer that question. That is what I call the peril of the hour, to which all the financial questions are far inferior. Go then, reader, if your heart is loyal to your country, and help organize and bring out once again the grand army of Union men.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Violation of a Grave in Mobile.

From the Mobile Register, Aug. 26.

The darling son of a most amiable and estimable family was taken away by death from the circle in which he was idolized within the past week, and his remains were entombed in the family vault in the new city cemetery. On day following, last Sunday morning, the father of the boy repaired to the tomb to deck it with flowers, and was shocked to find the tomb open, the masonry and [illegible] removed, and the body gone. The city authorities and the friends of the family were immediately summoned to track the violators of the repose of the dead, and to recover the body. After a fruitless search throughout the day the remains were found late in the afternoon in a grove beyond the limits of the cemetery. The coffin had been violently broken in near the face of the corpse, and abandoned in that condition. It is difficult to fix the motives of the human hyenas that committed this outrage. The grave-clothes were undisturbed, and if robbery of supposed valuables buried with the body had been the object, it was not accomplished.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg and Washington—The Iron City—Smoke and Thrift—Financial Solidity—Political Situation—Eastern Ohio—Encouraging Prospects—Personal—Resume.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Friday, Aug. 28, 1868.

From Washington to Pittsburg—a flying trip, with but little opportunity to collect, arrange and describe all that may be seen on the route. I said a *flying* trip, and indeed the hyperbole is not so extravagant as to be inadmissible, for of a truth the speed with which you are transported across the Keystone State, over that most excellent of railways, the Pennsylvania Central, is enough to give warrant to the vaunting words of CUTTER's steam lyric:

> "The wind lags after my going-forth,
> And the tempest is left behind."

I paid my full fare in lawful currency of the Republic, and can therefore say with a good conscience that the route is speedy, safe, comfortable and picturesque. This much for the "bridge that carried me safely over."

The man who takes his supper in Washington and his dinner in Pittsburg—presuming, of course, that he has passed an oblivious night in the sleeping car—looks around him here with a feeling that whispers supicions of enchantment. The few hours have brought marvelous changes. Instead of broad avenues, fine shade trees, quiet suburbs and transparent skies, his gaze falls upon streets, dark, narrow, and innocent of shrubbery; he listens to the never-ceasing clatter and clang of heavily-burdened wagons, and finds himself enveloped in a pall of murky smoke, which floats over and through everything, leaving its dingy traces wherever it alights, and making a sombre twilight of what were otherwise mid-day.

He must needs be something more than a mere carpet-bagger, too. As one of those selfsame C.-B.s, have I undertaken to *do* Pittsburg, and find to my regret that that portable convenience, the carpet-bag, is inadequate to contain the immaculate white apparel needed in a three days' sojourn in the American Birmingham. MEM.: Take a Saratoga trunk well filled with brown linen; also soap *ad infinitum*.

A forenoon's saunter on the banks of the Monongahela finds you in complexion sufficiently swart to "look" the jealous Venitian gentleman of color to a shade; and woe betides the man who perspires freely and has a limited supply of pocket-handkerchiefs.

But notwithstanding all this dinginess, the picture, like many of the smoked pieces of the old masters, is one to excite unfeigned admiration.

Of all cities of the country, Pittsburg, and her twin city, Allegheny, stand unsurpassed and even unequalled in the special points to which they devote their energies.

Even through the lowering smoke there is an air of honest industry, thrift and solidity in every nook and corner of their compact streets. Your own footsteps are accelerated and your own energy invigorated by the constant bustle and stir around you. Every man seems to carry a look of business. It is not the nervous commotion of New-York, nor the reckless dash of Chicago, but the steady, regular, systematic, plodding and perpetual industry of Pittsburg.

In days of financial revulsions, Pittsburg has stood like the land of Goshen amid the plagues of Egypt, exempt. She finds her own resources in the hidden wealth of the surrounding hills, that even now are cramping her expansion, and, after manufacturing them within her own borders, she compels the wealth of other cities to purchase her useful wares, whether of iron or glass, at her own marts.

But I have no time, much less data, to give your readers full description or statistics of this busy, thrifty, smoky place. Enough be it to say that the available building ground between the abrupt bluffs of the two rivers is fast being occupied with substantial buildings, and to-day the two cities—to all intents one city—claim a united population of 200,000.

What seems strange to a visitor is that in this city of iron there is such a lack of iron buildings, there being very few structures of that material in the place.

It is possible that iron and prophets are alike in one respect—both without honor in their own country—and now I remember to have noted at another time the same studied slight shown to marble in the villages of Vermont.

"Cleanliness is akin to godliness," but as cleanliness is one of the impossibilities in Pittsburg, they atone for the absence of it as best they may, and keep up a good reputation for godliness by a well-regulated Police, an orderly municipality and a multiplicity of churches. Of these last the Catholic cathedral is the largest and dirtiest.

If anything further were wanted to establish the good standing of this city in a moral point of view, it is supplied in the stupendous Republican vote she gives. To look at the political situation in Alleghany County is like looking at the present Congress. The Democratic Party is too small to keep the Republicans well united, and when worked up to a high belligerent point they must needs strike at each other rather than strain their muscles by thrusting out at nothing.

The political excitement here is not quite up to the heat of the glowing forges that to-night send their lurid flames upward from the thither side of the Monongahela, but still is much in advance of the eastern portion of the State.

Grant Clubs are organized in every ward of both cities, and the hungry and thirsty political newsmonger can find open doors at one of them at least, nightly. Ex-Speaker GROW last week gave an able address in Allegheny, and this week the idol of the Teutons, CARL SCHURZ discoursed his countrymen in his terse, eloquent and earnest style.

The opposition to Gen. NEGLEY for Congress—to succeed MOORHEAD—has been adroitly managed by the Democracy. The dodge resorted to in CARY's district in Cincinnati, has been repeated here, and a citizens', or workingmen's ticket put in the field with Prof. ANDREW BURTT as a candidate. Prof. BURTT claims to be a Republican, but is readily accepted by the Copperheads. He stands well for ability and integrity, and while he may succeed in reducing Gen. NEGLEY's majority, cannot have the ghost of a chance in accomplishing the defeat of that gallant soldier.

In other parts of Western Pennsylvania there is an apparent apathetic feeling in possession of both parties. The people are too busy, or too lazy, or too indifferent to make much ado in the heat of August over such small trifles as affairs of Government. In Fayette County, Hon. JOHN COVODE has been laboring with the yeomanry in his blunt, forcible manner, much to the disgust of copperheads and grammarians. *Pardonnez-moi*, grammarians, for the ill-matched association!

In Eastern Ohio there is much of the same spirit of dont-care-itiveness which overspreads Pennsylvania. The nomination of Judge AMBLER to succeed Mr. ECKLEY is received with satisfaction by the party, and he will receive the full strength of its vote. In BINGHAM's district the small majority heretofore given will be increased if changed at all. The old-line Whigs in that district, after years of hopeful search for some place in which to nestle, have given up in disgust, and now brood and flock with what they are pleased to call the "newly-fledged party."

I have thus endeavored truthfully to give statements of the political pulse as marked in the hurried moments taken from other duties. The sum of it all is, that while there may be but little demonstrative enthusiasm, there is nothing to discourage. Where indifference obtains with one party, the opposite party is in the same quiescent state. Where changes have occurred, they have been to the benefit of the Republican Party. If by chance I find a Democrat hopeful, I am sure to meet, the next minute, a Republican confident. One can see the whole situation in the tone of those political disputants you meet with on cars and in hotels. Your Grant man moves on the enemy's works at once. Your Seymourner advocates his cause in an apologetic tone, and always prefaces his arguments with stammering disclaimers of disloyalty.

POTOMAC.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

A Poor Man Murdered for his Little Savings—Conviction of the Murderer.

Correspondence of the Titusville (Penn.) Herald.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 26.

The jury to-day, in the trial of THOMAS MCCARTY for the murder of DAVID BARRY, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury arrived at their conclusion with scarcely a moment's delay, as I am told, and with perfect unanimity, and I hear no dissenting voice to the absolute justice of that result. It is said there never was a case of capital punishment in the County of Venango, but there is little hope in Executive clemency for THOMAS MCCARTY, for his crime seems to be without any palliating circumstances whatever, and the most singular feature of the case was the apparent absence of any motive, certainly of any adequate motive, for the perpetration of the bloody deed.

The history of the case is briefly told, at least so far as the killing is concerned. For the particulars of the homicide I will avail myself of the testimony of the widow of the victim. The name of the deceased was DAVID BARRY, and it appears that he and the prisoner had an acquaintance, more casual than intimate, at a former period, when they both were working as day laborers on a railroad hereabouts—the Atlantic and Great Western, I think. But there was never any quarrel or misunderstanding between the two, and the evidence disclosed no previous threats, injuries or suspicions whatever of wrong done or meditated on the part of either. The circumstances of the deceased were of the humblest kind. He lived in a cheap tenement, with a little garden patch about 1½, in French Creek township, a few miles from Waterloo, on the bank of French Creek and in view of the line of Franklin branch of the A. and G. W. Railroad. His wife, who was the leading witness for the prosecution, was his only companion and member of his little household. What there was in such a house to tempt the cupidity of a man, and to instigate murder in the expectation of plunder or robbery, it is hard to conceive; and the prisoner was equally stupid and wicked to kill his friend to gain possession of the trivial savings of this poor couple. But slight and inadequate as this motive was, it is the only one which can account for the deed.

The testimony of the widow, MRS. BARRY, was about as follows:

"On the 29th of May last was living on a farm in French Creek township; first became acquainted with the prisoner at Raymilton, a year ago this Summer. He came to my house at 4 o'clock on Thursday evening, before the murder; came in the back door and sat down; asked when my husband would come home; I said 6 o'clock; he sat awhile, and then I said I think I saw you at Raymilton; I asked him if he was the man in jail at the time he worked for Mr. Jewell; he said he was; I began to get supper, my husband came home, shook hands with the prisoner, asked him how he was, made him welcome. Mr. Sullivan came in, spoke to prisoner, at first took him for another man; we sat down to supper; my husband took a smoke after supper, and gave a pipe to prisoner; prisoner asked my husband if he could change a $2 bill; my husband said he did not want pay for supper; prisoner said he wanted the chang; I went into the bedroom for the change; he offered me twenty-five cents; my husband said he wouldn't take it; the prisoner went away very cheerful; the next morning the prisoner went to work with Mr. Sullivan; he stopped and took a smoke, talked about trifles, went away and came back; showed me a revolver; I said I did not like such things; he said he wouldn't hurt me; he talked about a ground-hog; he went out and began shooting around; he said he had been shooting at the ground-hog in his hole; he didn't think he would come out very soon; prisoner came back at night; he talked with my husband; my husband had been building a fence around the garden patch; my husband gave prisoner a pipe, and they smoked in the house; Sullivan came up and asked McCarty to go home with him and have supper; he went; he said good night to us; the prisoner came back about midnight; knocked at our bedroom window several times; he asked us to let him in; said he could not get across the creek to see his wife; my husband let him in; he sat down by the door upon a box; after my husband let him in he went out the front door, and passed the window and got an axe; he put it by the door; my husband let him in again; he asked for a pipe of tobacco and for a cup of water; my husband got them for him; he sat on the box; my husband lit the candle; I saw the prisoner; my husband got some wood to make a fire; he said the man would be cold; this was when I asked him what he was doing; the prisoner said it was close and wiped the perspiration from his face; he sat on the box; my husband and I went to bed; I felt tired; my husband said it was too bad the man hadn't a blanket; my husband went to sleep, and so did I; we woke up in an instant; heard what we supposed was the report of a cap which had gone off accidentally; my husband said: "Oh, Tom, be quiet." "By God," says the prisoner, "I'll kill the pair of you." No sooner had he said the word than he fired; he shot a revolver, as I thought; I never saw the prisoner again until he was captured; he was within three feet of my husband when he fired; he shot my husband in the breast; my husband gave a shriek and said: "My God, I'm shot;" he jumped out of bed, and no sooner had he got up than he fell; I asked him if I should go for Sullivan; he said yes; I said I was afraid to go; he said don't be afraid, the scoundrel is gone; I went running to Mr. Sullivan's after I had got my husband in bed; the bed clothes were on fire; I got a dish of water and put the fire out; he said, "for God's sake don't burn me alive;" I went to Sullivan's; Mr. Sullivan, his wife and sister-in-law went back with me in half an hour; my husband said, "is that you Mary; what kept you so long?" I said, "I couldn't come sooner;" he said, "I thought you were all slaughtered;" Mr. Sullivan saw my husband, and then went and gave the alarm; then the doctor came, and my husband's relations; Doctor Galbraith got there about daylight; my husband was shot about half-past two o'clock on Saturday, the 30th of May; he died twenty minutes to eight o'clock the same evening; my husband was vomiting when I got back. (Witness identified a shirt worn by the deceased and a bedquilt with holes burned in it, as being in use on the night of the homicide, but could not identify the pistol.)

On the cross-examination, this witness testified that she knew the axe was at the wood-pile the night before, and heard McCarty pass the window and go to the wood-pile for it. My husband put out the candle when he came to bed; he left McCarty smoking; my husband slept on the front of the bed; I saw McCarty when he fired the pistol by the reflection from the window curtain."

I need not rehearse at length the additional evidence, which only referred to the nature of the wound, the dying declarations of BARRY charging his murder upon the prisoner, the flight and capture of MCCARTY after the lapse of a month, and the confused stories he gave of the affair when interrogated.

The evidence disclosed that MCCARTY took a skiff and crossed French Creek the night of the murder, and he was traced from farm house to shanty, seeking employment and looking up old acquaintances till the time of his arrest and capture, several weeks subsequently. The engineer of a train on the Pittsburgh and Erie road one day about the last of June recognized MCCARTY on the track; he stopped the train, and with the conductor and a farmer whom they hailed in a field, gave pursuit and captured the prisoner after a long chase. His first words were "I didn't do it," and he also stated where he had been staying since the murder. He had been working at various places in Ohio, he said, but finally concluded to come back and give the lie to the charges against him. Meanwhile he had disposed of the pistol, and that was recovered and identified. The hopelessness of a successful defence was apparent at the outset. The usual plea of insanity was waived, and the attempt to establish a previous good character for the accused was a failure. An Irish witness, an acquaintance of MCCARTY's, was asked "what the prisoner's reputation was as a peaceable citizen." The characteristic reply was: "Well, as a peaceable citizen, he was just the most quarrelsome man I ever knew."

CALIFORNIA.

The Destructive Fire at Coburn's Station, Cal.—The Western Portion of the Town Burned.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta California.

COBURN'S P. R. R., July 30, 1868.

Editors Alta:

You may have already learned by telegraph of a disastrous fire that swept this place this morning. It broke out about 6 A. M., in a saloon kept by Mr. CROSS; the building was almost immediately wrapped in flames and was totally destroyed. The fire next took hold of the store of Messrs. DAN. HOAK & Co., (F. BURKHATTER, silent partner,) and the building and its contents were soon no more. The stock, which was a full supply of groceries, hardware, &c., was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $7,500. Next came the grocery and provision store of Freeman & Smith, which was a total loss, the building and goods being valued at $3,000—no insurance. The clothing store of L. Dempster came next, and was nearly a complete loss—$1,500. The other losses on the same side of the street (northwest side) are as follows: William Christy, saloon; Richardson, barber shop—both total loss; Weller & Morris, clothing, loss $10,000—partially insured; Campbell & Smith, dry goods, clothing and hardware, loss $10,000—insured for $3,500; Mathews' news depot, (and fancy goods,) $800; Church & Hawley, groceries and provisions, loss $1,500—fully insured; two stables belonging to the P. R. R. Company, total loss; Burns & Griffith, saloon, $1,000, total loss; Webber Restaurant and Hotel—saved the bedding, loss $1,000. On the southeast side of the street, Coburn's dwelling was consumed, loss, $1,000; the furniture was mostly saved; W. H. Keeler, dwelling, $800, total loss; Sweeney, dwelling, grocery and provision store, &c., loss, $3,000; W. C. Richmond, three buildings, used as saloons, restaurant and dry goods store, total loss $10,000; a shoe shop, $100; Coburn House, building and goods, valued at $15,000. On the other side of the railroad the following were burnt: Mrs. Carroll's saloon, $300; Woodcock saloon, $1,000; Cohen Brothers, dry goods and clothing, $8,000, insured for $5,000; Dr. Jones, residence and drug-store; Campbell Hotel, (formerly Coburn station,) $1,000; Mat Tracy's saloon, $500; French restaurant, $800; Mrs. Sill's restaurant, $500; Chas. Baldwin, hotel, $1,500; Hank's Hotel and restaurant, $800.

Several attempts were made to stop the fire by blowing up the houses with powder, and finally a stop was put to the progress of the flames by tearing down a blacksmith shop. But before this could be done, the entire west end of the town was completely swept away, leaving scarcely a wreck behind. The town is a bright and lively one, and will probably be rebuilt forthwith. Lumber is plenty and accessible, there being about forty mills within ten miles of the station, so that abundant material is near at hand for rebuilding, and the people have all the needed energy, though the pecuniary losses, as above shown, are considerable. I have omitted several of the smaller losses, not being able to ascertain the amounts.

A Missing Californian Turns Up in New-York—An Extraordinary Story.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 4.

Some fourteen months ago there was established in Vallejo, a thriving establishment in the furniture business, of which the owners were LAZARUS COHN, the founder of the business, and Mr. MORRISON, who had recently joined. Mr. COHN was a married man, with a family of children living in Vallejo, where he was generally respected. About the time spoken of above, COHN came to San Francisco to make some considerable purchases in the way of his business. He brought with him about $150 in gold, $400 in currency and $1,400 in five-twenty bonds belonging to MORRISON, which he was to sell and use the proceeds for the purposes of the firm. He attended NEWHALL's auction-room, and also visited ROSENBAUM's store and shipped goods from there. On the second day he purchased still more largely of NEWHALL and others, and among other places called at a brokers' office regarding the sale of the bonds. He found that he could not quite realize the minimum price fixed by Mr. MORRISON, and wrote to Vallejo for further instructions. In the evening he visited a private family, but left about 9 o'clock, saying that he would go home, for he was very tired. He set off, professedly to go to the private house at which he had been sleeping, but was never heard of again until yesterday afternoon, when a letter was received from him at New-York. His statement is that he was shanghaed and carried in a state of insensibility on board a vessel in the harbor. He believes he must have been drugged after he was knocked down, for the first he remembers was the sickness of recovery. It appears that the vessel struck a reef shortly before he had fully come to himself, and one of the first things he remembers is a sailor coming to the bunk in which he lay, after the vessel had struck, and giving him water and a biscuit. The sailor, in view of the fate which seemed impending over them, expressed his remorse for what he had done—whether the crime referred to was the shanghaeing or only the subsequent robbery, Mr. COHN does not know. But the man made restitution of his share of the plunder by giving back to the owner the watch and $100 of the greenbacks, which had been taken, with gold, bonds and other sums, from him. The crew, he believed, then left the ship in the boat, he never saw them again, and believes they were drowned. During the following night the beating of the ship on the rocks threw COHN out of his bunk on to the deck. In the morning, sick and faint, he crept up the ladder, and looking out saw that the tide had receded and left the ship almost dry on a rocky island. His strength returning he got ashore, and afterward made several journeys to the ship, getting out stores of provisions, &c., each time. After awhile the ship broke to pieces. He lived the past Winter on the food he got from the ship, but in the Spring his provisions were exhausted, and death by starvation stared him in the face. Fortunately the ship's boat, we suppose the one in which the men had sought to escape, had drifted ashore, and launching this, he put off to sea, without food or compass. The third day he thinks he became insensible, and remembers no more until he found himself a sick and broken man on a ship proceeding to New-York.

From that port he now writes, and his letter states the writing shows him to be in very bad health. He has sent his wife $75 currency, out of the $100 restored to him by the repentant sailor, and expresses his intention of coming back to California as soon as he is strong enough and obtains the means. The surprise created by the letter is very great, and if his story is true, and we are informed that his family and partner believe it, it is one of the most extraordinary adventures ever published. Of course at the time COHN disappeared there were not wanting rumors that he had absconded, but his partner and his wife both held stoutly to it that he had been foully dealt with. The investigation was not commenced until he had been missing three days, because his friends here, among whom was a lady whom he had invited to go to the opera the following night, thought he had returned to Vallejo, and those in Vallejo thought he was still here. A telegram from his wife, asking why he did not write, first roused the suspicion that he was missing. The other facts, accounting for his time up to 9 o'clock the night he was shanghaed, were ascertained by the police of this city who were employed in the case.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Present of a Bible to the King—New Judge—The Japanese Laborers—Curious Medical Treatment.

From the Honolulu Gazette, July 25.

On Monday 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Iolani Palace, His Majesty received Rev. H. H. PARKER, to accept at his hands the richly bound copy of the new Hawaiian Bible, lately issued from the press of the American Bible Society. The inscription on the cover, in gilt letters, is: "His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA V., presented by the American Bible Society, New-York, 1868."

The book was accompanied by a dedicatory letter from the Committee of the Hawaiian Evangelical Board, to which His Majesty has been pleased to reply, in accepting this graceful gift of the Society.

On Wednesday, the 8th, Hon. ROBERT G. DAVIS resigned the office of Second Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court, which he had held for a considerable length of time, and on the succeeding Friday JAMES W. AUSTIN, Esq., of this city, was duly commissioned and qualified in his stead. We are gratified to notice that this appointment is well received by the public. The new Judge has resided in the Hawaiian Islands for many years, and is familiar with the habits and business transactions of the whole community. He is liberally educated, having received his degrees at Harvard College, in New-England, and has devoted himself with assiduity and fidelity to the important interests which, during a long period, have been intrusted to his charge.

So far as we hear, the Japanese are adapting themselves to their new homes very easily and quietly. They are not so hardy as the Chinese, and will require at first a little more care and indulgence until they become acclimated, and also inured to our style of labor. Many of them have seemed to feel at once the change to our warmer climate, but their sickness on the whole has not been severe. Last week, at Kaalaea, one of the best of the gang died, although every attention was bestowed upon him, and his fever did not seem severe. This is the first case of natural death which has occurred among them since their arrival.

The Chancellor of the Kingdom and Mrs. ALLEN had the honor to entertain His Majesty the King and Her Majesty Queen Dowager EMMA at dinner on Saturday evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present—His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame DE VARIGNY, His Excellency the Minister of Interior and Mrs. HUTCHISON, the Attorney-General, the United States Minister Resident and Mrs. MCCOOK, Her British Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General, Commander SIMPSON of United States ship *Mohongo*, Col. SPAULDING, Acting Consul of the United States, Hon. C. R. BISHOP and Mrs. BISHOP, the Collector-General of Customs and Mrs. ALLEN.

One day last week an old sinner named KAHAULE was tried in the Police Court under the recently enacted statute "For the Establishment of a Hawaiian Board of Health," and fined $100 for practicing medicine without a license. But the doubtful part of the case was that, after going through with some mummery over a baked pig and a bowl of awa, he administered to a little child two years old a dose of some sort of liquid, which almost immediately produced spasms. He then proceeded to drench the child with cold water, and in a few minutes after the little one had taken the medicine it was still in death, having only half an hour before been quite lively, seemingly troubled with merely a cough. In default of paying the fine, the wretched old KAHAULE was committed to prison to work it out.

Kirby Smith's Kentucky Campaign.

The editor of the Paris (Ky.) *Democrat* recently had a conversation with the rebel Gen. KIRBY SMITH, at Richmond, Ky. The latter authorized him to make a statement, which he said had not been published before, viz.:

"It is a mistake, though generally believed and always published, that he came into the State in 1862 by agreement with BRAGG. He came entirely on his own responsibility. He had come up with the intention of attacking Cumberland Gap, but deeming that impolitic, suddenly concluded to make a bold dash for Kentucky, and dispatched to the Secretary of War and to Gen. BRAGG information of his movements. He made the unparalleled march of sixty miles in fifty hours coming in. Gen. SMITH thinks Kentucky ought to have been easily held against BUELL, as the Confederate force in Kentucky was over 60,000 men. He himself had 30,000 under his command at the time of the Perryville fight, though there were only 18,000 in the fight."

The Fenian Alarm in Canada.

From the Montreal News, Aug. 29.

We are informed that the American Government as an evidence of its friendly feeling and anxiety to maintain amicable relations with Great Britain, communicated to the Duke of Buckingham, intelligence that an armed organization was in progress in the United States, for the purpose of invading Canada, and advised the British authorities to be on the alert. The Duke of Buckingham, as a matter of course, telegraphed to Lord MONCK the startling intelligence, which permeated from him through the ordinary channels until a militia order appeared notifying volunteer officers, that leave of absence was withdrawn, and that they must hold themselves ready for active service at a minute's notice.

A House Burned by a Mob.

A letter from St. Clair, Mich., Aug. 25, to the Detroit *Post* says: "On the night of the 9th inst., a mob of citizens of Copac, in this county, demolished a fine residence in that village, which was owned and occupied by Mrs. ANGELINE THOMPSON, who has been accused of being a person of loose character. The mob assembled to the number of about fifty, and with clubs, stones, &c., smashed in the doors and windows of the house, and set it on fire, completely destroying it, together with most of the furniture, and causing Mrs. THOMPSON and her family to flee for their lives. Yesterday about thirty men were brought before Justice CARLETON, of this city, charged with this crime, and all day was spent in the examination, the prisoners finally being discharged because the complainant failed, when called upon, to give security for costs. The prosecuting attorney and T. C. OWEN appeared for the people, and D. C. WALKER and L. G. SPERRY for defendants. ANGELINE THOMPSON and ANTHONY THOMPSON were imprisoned on a charge of burning the building mentioned here, and were brought up before Commissioner GRACE on a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was argued yesterday by J. W. HILL for the prisoners, and Prosecuting Attorney HARRIS and L. G. SPERRY *contra*, and which resulted in the discharge of the accused."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TURF.

Trotting Match on the Fashion Course—Hickory Jack Defeats Lady Wells.

One of the best contested trots of the season came off yesterday on Fashion Course, L. I. It was a match for $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the chestnut stallion *Hickory Jack*, owned by Mr. J. CHAMBERS, the proprietor of the track, and the brown mare *Lady Wells*, owned by Mr. WM. LOVELL. *Hickory Jack* has been on the trotting turf for a long period, having trotted a race when three years old, and eleven Summers have now gone over his head. He is in appearance a little pony, being a trifle under fourteen hands in height, but is a rare-bred horse, being by the famous New-England stallion *Ethan Allen*, out of the once equally famous mare *Lady Lichfield*. Three years ago his present owner took him across the Atlantic, and both in England and France endeavored to get on a match for him, but without success. While in England Mr. CHAMBERS did think that he had met with a customer, for in one of the leading sporting journals he saw a challenge from a person in Glasgow, offering to match a mare he owned against any other horse that did not exceed her in height, viz., fourteen hands. As *Hickory Jack* did not come up to the standard, his owner thought he could not do better than travel down to Glasgow from London, where his horse then was, and make the match in person, satisfied that the Scottish turfman would propose to trot for a good big stake. Arriving at Glasgow, he called upon the owner of the Scottish trotter, and after some preliminary conversation, proposed to accept his published challenge, and asked for how large a stake he would make the match. The "cannie Scot" at once proposed, to the astonishment of the American, to trot for £25 a side, declaring that "he wadna trot for ony mair siller" than the sum named. Mr. CHAMBERS, satisfied of the futility of arguing with such a sportsman, left him without further comment, and retraced his steps to London. *Lady Wells*, his present opponent, has trotted several times this season, with checkered success; she is a strong, steady, useful looking mare, of uncertain pedigree, and was trained and driven by HIRAM HOWE, the nephew and successor of the late great horseman, HIRAM WOODRUFF. DAN MACE drove the stallion, in his usual fine style, and, as will be seen, successfully.

FIRST HEAT.—The betting opened at even, but before they started, *Lady Wells* had decidedly the call over the stallion in the pools. *Hickory Jack* got the best of the send-off, and led a length around the turn and to the quarter-pole in 40 seconds, and held the same advantage at the half-mile pole in 1:18. The mare was gaining steadily on him along the Flushing stretch, when she suddenly left her feet, and the stallion turned into the stretch two lengths before her. Coming home *Lady Wells* gained steadily at every stride after passing the distance stand, but could not reach the stallion, who won by half a length in 2:38.

SECOND HEAT.—Betting $100 to $60 on *Hickory Jack*, who broke soon after getting the word, and *Lady Wells* led him two lengths past the quarter-pole in 39 seconds, which the stallion reduced to one length at the half-mile pole in 1:18. He kept gradually closing on the mare from this point, but breaking half-way from the distance stand, he was beaten to the score by the mare by half a length in 2:37.

THIRD HEAT.—In the betting *Hickory Jack* still kept the favorite, bringing in pools $50 to *Lady Wells'* $40. The non-favorite took the lead at the start, and the stallion breaking at the turn, she opened a gap of two lengths at the quarter-pole in 41 seconds, which he reduced to one at the half-mile, trotted in 1:20. He pressed her on the Flushing stretch, but on coming up the straight the mare gained steadily, and after one of the finest and most exciting finishes ever seen, he beat her across the score by a head only in 2:38.

FOURTH HEAT.—One hundred to thirty on *Hickory Jack* met with few takers, for the manner in which he had out-trotted her in the last heat, after losing several lengths in the first quarter, was plain to every one. They went off together, and trotted lapped to the quarter pole in 40 seconds. The stallion from this point gained steadily, was two lengths ahead at the half-mile in 1:18, and held the same lead on the turn into the homestretch. Coming up the stretch, he made a double break at the distance, and it was only after a desperate struggle that he beat the mare across the score by a neck, thus winning the heat and race in 2:39.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Aug. 31.—Match $500; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace's b. s. Hickory Jack	2	1	1	1
H. Howe's br. m. Lady Wells	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Qr. Mile.	Hf. Mile.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:18	2:38
Second heat	39	1:18	2:37
Third heat	41	1:20	2:38
Fourth heat	40	1:18	2:39

The same horses have since been matched to trot for a similar stake—mile heats, three in five, to wagon—on the same course on Monday next.

The Newsboys' Lodging House.

This institution, which has been removed from Fulton-street to No. 49 Park-place, is doing a good work in the way of saving many boys from evil associations and in affording them the means of instruction. At the present time about 100 boys are accommodated nightly. They receive a good meal for five cents, and a clean and comfortable bed for a like sum. Those who have no money are lodged and fed gratuitously. The institution is under the charge of Mr. CONNER. On the first floor are the kitchen, parlor, office and dining-room. On the second floor are the school rooms, bathing rooms and gymnasium, and on the third and fourth floors are the bedrooms. All the apartments are lofty and well ventilated, and kept scrupulously clean. Indeed the accommodations generally are far superior to those afforded at some of our third-class hotels and boarding-houses.

In reply to a charge made against the institution by a Western paper, that its agent abandoned boys he had taken from this City to provide homes for them in the West, the Superintendent writes as follows:

"A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING."

The above is the title of an article which recently appeared in one of the Chicago papers, reflecting upon the management of agents of the Children's Aid Society and Newsboys' Home of New-York. If the writer of that article had taken the pains to investigate the matter he would never have written it. He speaks of two young boys who had been brought West by an agent of the Newsboys' Home, and deserted at Lincoln. I have never taken a company of boys to Lincoln, Ill., and left no boys on the road; one trip was direct to Eddyville, Iowa, and, being unable to provide homes for all in that neighborhood, took the remainder to Oskaloosa. At Eddyville we stopped at the Amos House, and I have a receipt in full for all charges at said hotel, and also at the Sheridan House, Oskaloosa. All the boys were furnished with excellent homes, except a few who preferred to shift for themselves, expecting to get large wages. The story of the boy MARKS, about desertion and selling them, is a pure fabrication, and whoever heard it was duped. I did not have any boy by the name of John Mark in the company, and it is an assumed name, which will prove the story unworthy of belief. We always expect that parties adopting boys will pay something toward the expenses of the trip. When boys have left those who have taken them, I have refunded the amount donated.

Inclosed please find the terms adopted by the Children's Aid Society. As we send thousands of boys annually to the West, it would be very strange if some did not prove themselves ungrateful and untrue.

C. O'CONOR,
Superintendent News Lodging-house,
No. 49 Park-place.

The terms referred to above read as follows:

We desire to place these boys and girls in *good homes*, where they will get a common school education at least, be taught habits of industry, and be under good moral influences.

The children will not be indentured; a mutual voluntary agreement seems to be the most natural and practical way, and has been proved, by the experience of this Society, to be the best plan.

The children must be kept till of age, except in the case (which rarely happens) of one having an incurable disease, physical or moral, at the time the child was taken. Should a removal be necessary for other sufficient reasons, it can be effected by consent of the Committee; but a new home must be provided by the party who has taken the child.

The Society reserve the right to take a child away, if ill treated or neglected.

It is expected that the expense of transportation (which is very moderate) will be paid by those who take the children.

Prayer Meeting at John Allen's Dance House.

JOHN ALLEN, of No. 304 Water-street, who bears a newspaper title of the "Wickedest Man in New-York," closed his low dance-house on Saturday night with a prayer meeting, and held another there on Sunday, and yesterday at noon. On each occasion the gentlemen in charge of the Howard Mission, in the New Bowery, assisted, and yesterday the meeting was in charge of Dr. WARD, of Newark, accompanied by Rev. Mr. VAN METER and Mr. A. C. ARNOLD, of the Howard Mission, Rev. A. P. GRAVES, an Evangelist, and Rev. Mr. REED, of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church. These gentlemen all made short addresses, followed by a gentleman who would not give his name, but announced himself as a "Government officer from the West." He said that his wife and family were church-going people, but that he himself had never yet been influenced by religious discourses. Now, however, that ALLEN's voluntary renunciation of a lucrative business had taken place through religious motives, he was convinced of the power of religion, and would in future devote himself to it. If ALLEN was called the wickedest man in New-York, he was ready to announce himself as the wickedest man in the West.

A number of clergymen were present, who did not join in the services. ALLEN spoke, and desired the prayers of those present to maintain him in his good resolutions. He said that although he has been called the wickedest man in New-York, he would prove the contrary. He would endeavor to aid in works of reform and prove worthy of a better world. He was glad that so many had attended, and hoped they would come again.

Newspaper writers have dwelt in general terms upon the filth and squalid aspect of ALLEN's place of business. It is, on the contrary, quite clean, and in no way externally repugnant. The house is a freshly-painted two-story and attic brick, with neat yellow shutters to the windows. There are two rooms on the ground floor. The one opening into the street contains the bar, and is quite small. The walls are hung with red and black paper. The bar is painted yellow, and the well-whitewashed ceiling is ornamented with many colored fly-catchers of tissue paper. The inner room is much larger, and was used for dancing. It had tables around, where sailors sat and treated ALLEN's syrens to liquor. The floors, of course, were bare. The upper part of the walls were whitewashed, but the lower half was coated with yellow painted wood. It might be supposed that the pictures were of a low order. On the contrary, the subjects were of most beautiful children, painted and framed. One was a little girl with a cat, another a boy child of two years. A roguish head of a King Charles spaniel, and a most comfortable-looking tabby cat, completed these works of art.

A prayer meeting will be held every day, at noon, throughout this week. The disposition that ALLEN will make of his house is not fully decided on.

Board of Audit.

The last session of this Board was held yesterday, the law requiring that it should cease to exist on the 1st of September, 1868. Owing to the death of Judge BONNEY, who had investigated more of the claims than any other member of the Board, it was found impossible to get through with the examination of all the claims before the official term of the Board expired. The cases remaining undisposed of will have to go before the Courts, unless the Board should be revived by the next Legislature. The following decisions comprise all not heretofore published that the Board was able to make before it went out of office:

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY ALLOWED.

Francis Clark, $100; Alex. Taylor, $1,460; Lewis Brothers, $153; Dennis Birms, $837 48; Bernard Cassidy, $800; Jeremiah Walsh, $375; John G. Crothy, $183; Dwight A. Lawrence, $121; J. C. Jacobs, $200; Robert DeLacy, $100; Charles Brennan, $180; F. A. Wood, $266 64; Francis Marson, $377 50; Edward Hogan, $133 52; Wm. H. Travers, $60; John Booe, $360; James. B. Brady, $781 61; Lawrence Koch, $543; John F. Trow, $272 48; John J. Taylor, $100; Michael Garvin, $100; James Healy, $100; Henrietta F. Jones, $2,500.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY ALLOWED.

Rosanna Lockridge, $250; Phair & Co., $595; Robert J. Matthews, $300; John Bush, $300; Michael McGrath, $256; Wm. S. Bullock, $300.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY DISALLOWED.

Wm. A. Herring, $2,500; Chas. McCarthy, $1,295; Rudolph Ross, $3,150; Valentine Cook, $10,942; Ellen Bannum, $83,000; John J. Jaycox, $74,229 40; Alex. McLotter, $250,734 07; Squire L. Newbury, $1,788 31; Jno. H. Hills, $2,900; Lewis & Bell, $30,000; Liteiwell & Swain, $2,226 28; David Babcock, $25,144 80; Jos. Churchill, $29,500; Michael Tracy, $2,184 49; G. Clinton et al., $35,000; Benj. F. Brady, $3,060; Saml. Whitechurch, $10,000; Jno. G. Figuera, $1,000; Mary Bishop, $12,000; Jupiter Hesser, $4,025 07; Jas. T. Brooks, $60,000; Daniel F. Walden, $32,927 79; Spencer Gregory, $1,416 17; Thos. Monahan, $10,000; William Peterson, $10 000; Arnold Ricks, $1,051 68; H. P. Farrington, $51,616 25; Wm. Lynch, $60,000; Chas. Oakley, $50,000; Jas. W. Ogden, $1,990; Geo. C. Genet, $7,000; Jno. H. Corhe, $6,000; M. Mebel, $1,000; H. E. Pinge, $28,761; H. D. Clapp, $11,781 87; Chas. O. Richardson, $11,975; Jas. McDonell, $3,000; Wm. H. Brown, $3,000; Thos. J. Downing, $14,000; Geo. H. Knapp, $149,759 88; Jesse West, $4,425 45; Berrian, Simpson & West, $2,242 67; Geo. F. Broderick, $50,000; Simon & Wm. B. Fitch, $5,231 99; Jas. Hogg, $1,563 50; Pat. McMahan, $130; Jno. H. Hillier, $457 90; Chas. A. Coe, $864 39; Danl. F. Wandell, $8,238 51; E. V. Haughwout et al., $9,338 87; Danl. Darron, $8,506; Thos. Manahan, $269; F. Wannemacher, $320; J. E. Ayliffe, $40; F. Rubel, $281; Ralph Hoyt, $191 69; Wm. H. Gedney, $235; B. Kissenbuth, $55; Wm. H. Christie, $5,692 02; Thos. J. Hogan, $11,930 18.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE COUNTY DISALLOWED.

Geo. W. Purdy, $4,200; Jas. Davis, $6,025; Archibald M. Allerton, $5,000; Maria A. Galvin, $2,000; Jos. C. Pickney, $18,000; Washington Insurance Company, $5,872 53; Mercantile Insurance Company, $3,062 32; Michael Barry, $30; Wm. S. Parell, $300; Jno. Young, $1,168; Jno. G. Burdett, $6,000.

Heartless Robbery—Beggared in an Exchange Office.

Among the many curious cases reported to Superintendent WARRIN, of the Detective Agency of Messrs. WARRIN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & Co., No. 68 Broadway, the following is really the coolest, most audacious and most heartless of the season. On Friday last a German woman, who has only been in this country a few weeks, drew her money, consisting of $2,000 in golden louis d'ores, from a Bowery savings bank, with the intention of disposing of it for currency, thus realizing the premium, and then using the receipts in securing herself a comfortable home. This $2,000 was all she possessed in the world, and was the sum total of her hard earnings for many years. She procured the gold, as stated, and at once proceeded to the well-known banking-house of Messrs TREVOR & COLGATE, No. 48 Wall-street, where she expected to dispose of it. Finding the clerks behind the counter all very busy and the office crowded with people, the German lady accepted the services of a gentlemanly countryman of hers, who, with pen behind his ear, stood at an outside desk, and in their native tongue represented himself as a regular *attache* of the establishment—which, by the way, he was not. The poor woman believed him, handed over her golden louis d'ors, and in a few moments was in possession of a check upon another bank for the amount of the coin and added premium. She pocketed the document and went on her way rejoicing. Not until yesterday, when she went to get her check cashed, did she discover that she had been robbed. Of course the *soi disant* clerk was a confidence operator, and the check only worth the paper upon which it was written. The woman was nearly distracted, is reduced to beggary, and must become a public charge unless the culprit and the cash can be captured. The detectives are on the track of the villain, but with only small chances of catching him.

Probable Homicide in Hoboken—A Man Shoots his Wife.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the report of a pistol-shot was heard coming from the house No. 129 Washington-street, Hoboken, occupied by Mr. NICHOLAS FICK, gunmaker. Some parties passing by at the time went into the premises, and there observed Mrs. FICK lying on the floor, bleeding from some wound on her body, while her husband stood beside her almost paralyzed, and having in one hand a seven-barreled pistol, a barrel of which had just been discharged. Information of the matter was immediately sent to the Coroner and a medical gentleman, and an examination of her person showed that a shot or bullet had entered close to the abdomen, causing a wound which the doctor considered would be fatal. The circumstances connected with this tragic occurrence, as given by FICK, are these. About a week ago a boy entered his shop and asked that a pistol he then had be repaired, at the same time pointing out what repairs were to be done. Mrs. FICK was the only person in the shop, and she promised that his directions should be attended to. He then left, and returned for it yesterday afternoon, asking whether the repairs had been completed. FICK seemed to be unaware that the pistol had come into his house, and calling on his wife, asked whether she had any knowledge of it. She replied in the affirmative, and pointed out where she had put it. He then took it in hand and made a brief examination, but by some means one of the barrels, which had been ready loaded, exploded, the shot at the same time entering the body of the unfortunate Mrs. FICK. FICK seems very much grieved, and it is said that he and his wife and four children lived on the best possible terms. He is comparatively comfortable, and had a rapidly improving business. He has been arrested by order of Coroner WHITE. Mrs. FICK is rapidly sinking, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Murder—A Man Throws His Wife Off of a Bridge.

Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, received notice, last evening, that a man named JAMES REILLY had murdered his wife, ROSANNA, about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, by throwing her off of the bridge into the Hackensack River, on the plank road leading from Jersey City to Newark. REILLY and his wife do not appear to have had any home, the latter having been employed for the past month in the family of Mr. JOHN MCGUIGAN, while her two boys are in the Almshouse, and REILLY was leading a sort of vagabond life. On Saturday night they lodged at the house of CHARLES WADSWORTH, at No. 22 York-street, and quarreled considerable while there. About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, REILLY and his wife left WADSWORTH's house, and some three hours later they were seen crossing the Hackensack bridge by JOHN and JAMES BAKER and WM. SWEENEY. When about midway, REILLY seized his wife and threw her over the railing into the river, and she was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The men above-named arrested REILLY and conveyed him to the Police-station in Bergen City, where he is now detained, awaiting the action of the Coroner. Efforts were made to recover the body yesterday, but without success. The Coroner will to-day cause the river to be dragged, and will make every effort to find the remains of the unfortunate woman.

Tobacconists' Protective Association.

Yesterday the Tobacco Manufacturers' Protective Association held their second meeting at the Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery. The first meeting was held at the same place eight days since, at which time a temporary organization was effected. The object of the Association, as its name implies, is to afford protection to its members, and aid the Government officials in collecting the tax on tobacco. The meeting yesterday was called to order by CHARLES GIEBEL, President *pro tem.* A committee, appointed for the purpose, submitted a Constitution for the government of the society. The document sets forth that it shall be the aim of the members to influence the trade to pay every cent of lawful tax; to give pecuniary assistance to each other, and to adopt such measures from time to time as will tend to improve their business. Only licensed cigar manufacturers can be admitted to membership. The Chairman read a communication which he had received from Internal Revenue Commissioner ROLLINS, in which it was stated that the Assessors were the proper parties to fill out blank forms of bonds and place them on file. An election of officers to serve for one year was then entered upon, after which the meeting adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE PISTOL.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning a disturbance occurred in Baxter-street, between PATRICK HALEY, of No. 17 New Bowery, aged 21, and a boatman and an unknown man. During the affray which ensued, HALEY drew a pistol and fired the weapon at his opponent, the bullet missing its object and entering the left hand of SAVONIE VENTURY, of No. 18 Baxter-street, who was near by. HALEY was immediately arrested and arraigned before the Magistrate, who held him for trial. He averred that he had used the pistol in self-defence.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

As Officer FERDINAND KELLY, of the Sixth Ward Police, was on duty on Sunday evening, he was first accosted and then violently assaulted by JAMES CLARK, who pulled his hair, struck him in the face and kicked him in the groin. The ruffian was finally overpowered and arrested. He was brought before the Court yesterday morning in a more pacific mood, and, although he plead hard, was remanded for trial.

A CHILD OUTRAGED.

CHARLES NICKENEY, a German, who keeps a produce store in the basement of No. 61 Dey-street, was arrested yesterday, and arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of having committed an outrage upon the person of a little girl. ANNA GOLDBERG, aged 12 years, whose parents reside at No. 19 Chrystie-street, made the complaint, and from her testimony it appears that ANNA entered the prisoner's store on the 22d ult., to sell some articles in a basket. NICKENEY enticed her to the rear of the store, and there committed the outrage. Police Surgeon POOLER had examined the child, and found her to be diseased to such an extent that recovery will occupy several months. The prisoner denied his guilt, but was held for trial.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.

JOSEPH CHRISTIANSON was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of stealing two dresses and two cloaks, valued at $85, from SARAH FARRELL, of No. 604 Broadway. CYRUS J. LOVEJOY, one of the occupants, testified to seeing the accused leave the premises with a bundle in his possession. On this showing the prisoner was remanded for trial.

A QUARREL AND ITS RESULTS.

WM. ULMER, a German, residing in Newark, N. J., quarreled yesterday with LOUIS SMITH, of the Hotel du Nord, in the Bowery, when he struck his opponent in his face and then thrust his hand into SMITH's pocket and took therefrom $146 in cash. ULMER was arrested on the spot and arraigned before the Magistrate, when he was held for trial. The prisoner claimed to be the owner of the money in question.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A BRACE OF LARCENIES.

WILLIAM HURLEY was arraigned for stealing a dozen calf-skins, valued at $50, from the steamer *Connecticut*, lying at Pier No. 44, North River, on which he was employed as a deck-hand. He admitted his guilt by saying he found them in the forecastle, and was sent to the General Sessions, in default of $1,000 bail.

CHARLES BAIER, a boy of 12 years, was accused of stealing a watch and chain, valued at $75, from PATRICK DEEGAN, of No. 577 Grand-street, and the property having been found in his possession, he was sent to the General Sessions for trial, notwithstanding his plea that he had found the property in the street.

A TRIO OF CRUELTIES.

PATRICK BRADY was arrested while in the act of driving a horse attached to a cart loaded with sand, the horse being sick and sore.

JAMES CLAVIN was apprehended under precisely similar circumstances.

It was averred against GEORGE LABBEE, that he had tied a rope arround the neck of a horse and dragged it from the stable. Against all of them it was stated that they did wickedly, wilfully and designedly violate the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and they were held in $300 bail each, for trial at the Special Sessions.

A PURCHASER SOLD.

EMMA BROWN made an affidavit stating that on the 22d of August JEANNIE B. NOE, of No. 103 West Twenty-seventh-street, desired to sell her furniture, then in the house, and if bought that day, would sell it for $3,000. She and her agent, CHARLES A. MILLS, EMMA says, assured her that the furniture was entirely unincumbered, and that she would be perfectly safe in purchasing. She therefore paid the $3 000 and took a bill of sale, which was drawn up by MILLS. She then left for Boston, and on her return found her furniture in the possession of the City Marshal by virtue of a mortgage for $400, executed by JEANNIE on the 30th of July to one MOSES BUSHHEIMER. She paid this $400 and then obtained a warrant for the arrest of MILLS and JEANNIE for false and fraudulent representations. Yesterday MILLS was arrested and was held in $5,000 bail for trial. JEANNIE has not yet been found.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE THEATRE FRACAS.

The examination in the case of the Deputy Sheriffs, GEORGE HICKEY, DENNIS LEARY and JAMES MOORE, which had been set down for 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, was postponed until Wednesday next. Meantime the deputies are at liberty, the Magistrate having accepted bail for them on Sunday afternoon in the sum of $15,000 each. JOSEPH A. MONHEIMER became surety for HICKEY and LEARY, and THOMAS A. BANCKER for MOORE.

BOND ROBBERY.

On the 16th of July last, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, $21,000 in United States bonds were stolen from the counter of THOS. F. MORRIS, No. 7 Wall-street. No one happened to be in the room at the moment, nor were the marauders noticed either in entering or leaving the premises. There was no clue whatever to the thieves, but the fact of the robbery was communicated to the Police, and Sergeant SLATER, of the Seventh Precinct, and Detective KEARNS, of the First, undertook to work up the case. They obtained from ROBERT H. WILSON, of No. 8 Wall-street, a description of two men whom he had noticed in the street on the day of the robbery acting in a suspicious manner, and yesterday they arrested TROY DENNIS and JOHN PRICE, at the corner of Pearl and Beaver streets, as answering the description they had received. The messenger, ALBERT STADEIMER, who delivered the bonds, being confronted with the prisoners, thought one of them resembled a man he had met in the hall after leaving Mr. MORRIS' office, but could not swear positively to the identity. Thus far the officers have obtained no trace of the stolen property, nor have they been able to glean any definite evidence against their prisoners. The Magistrate took the case for consideration.

THE FATAL LADDER.

Sunday night, LEWIS P. LEVISON, of No. [illegible]0 Henry-street, hearing a noise in the [illegible] room, and proceeding to ascertain the cause, [illegible] in a man who struck him a violent blow, and [illegible] through a rear window, leaving a key upon the floor and a lamplighter's ladder against the outside wall. Early in the morning one CORNELIUS GUSTING came and demanded the ladder as his property. He was denied, but came again and was then arrested, charged with burglary. The key left by the burglar was found to exactly fit the locks of a bureau in GUETTING's house, and, upon the evidence of the key and ladder, he was committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 2:50 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments occupied by PHILIP SOLOMONS and his family, on the third floor of No. 241 East Forty-sixth-street, who were all out at the time. Mr. SOLOMONS lost $1,200 on furniture and effects. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,000; owned by CHRISTIAN LANZ; insured for $7,000 in City companies. Fire Marshal BRACKETT will make an investigation as to the origin of the flames....At 3:30 o'clock yesterday another fire occurred in the stables and boiler-room connected with the marble yard of NELSON & SHERWOOD, Nos. 172, 174, 176 and 178 Rivington-street. The sheds were all destroyed. No. 117 Attorney-street was also damaged by the flames, the amount being estimated at $2,000; insured. GREGOREAS & HESS occupy a portion of the upper stories of No. 117 Attorney-street, sustaining a loss of $500. Insured for $2,600 in the Commonwealth, Pacific and Williamsburg City. JACOB KEIFER, who keeps a turning shop in No. 117, sustained a loss of $100; no insurance. The flames are believed to have originated from the boilers.

THE BLASTING ACCIDENT.—Coroner FLYNN concluded an inquest yesterday in the case of PATRICK ROWAN, who died from injuries received by the premature explosion of a blast, caused by the "Patent Safety Powder," on the 25th of July, at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Seventh-avenue. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That PATRICK ROWAN came to his death by a premature explosion of a blast in which patent safety powder, manufactured by the Oriental Powder Company, of Boston, was used, and of which BOYD BROS. are agents; and we consider said powder highly dangerous and unfit to be used in rock blasting, not submarine, and we censure THOS. CUMMINS & SON as guilty of reckless disregard of life in employing said powder."

A BROADWAY BURGLARY.—Some time between Saturday night and Monday morning, the premises of Messrs. SCHWEIG & CERG, on the upper floors of No. 264 Broadway, were entered by burglars, who carried off $600 worth of gilt jewelry and chains. Yesterday morning, and before the firm had notified the Police authorities of their loss, Detectives IRVING and COYLE saw two well-known professional thieves, named JOSEPH WHITE and JAMES PFEIFFER, passing through Prince-street, having a suspicious-looking bundle in their possession. This bundle was found to contain, after the arrest of these two men, a portion of the property stolen from SCHWEIG & CERG. The thieves were locked up, as they could give no proper account of themselves, and the plunder was fully identified by one of the losing firm.

THE OUTRAGE ON MRS. SARGENT.—It is officially stated by the authorities at Central Park that the outrage reported as having been committed on Mrs. SARGENT, on Sunday, did not occur in the Park proper. It is stated that Mrs. SARGENT and Miss GIVERSON having visited and left the Park, discharged their vehicle and hired a hack standing outside of the Park for the purpose of going home; that instead of so doing they were driven along Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth avenue to Sixty-fifth-street, where the driver entered the transverse road, where the outrage complained of was committed.

A NEW FLYING MACHINE.—A gentleman, X. PAPPY by name, residing at No. 517 Pearl-street, claims to have a knowledge of constructing a flying machine, which can be propelled against any current of air. He believes the new invention can be made useful as a means of assailing an enemy in time of war, and as furnishing a means of rapid and safe transportation at all times. The inventor appeals to the American public to contribute funds to enable him to construct a working model of the machine. He believes this object can be accomplished with a few hundred dollars.

SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning CHARLES KARL, a native of Germany, and forty-eight years of age, was found hanging by a strap to his bedroom door, at No. 101 Sheriff-street. When the body was cut down by the family, life was quite extinct. The friends and relatives can assign no motive for the act of self-destruction, except that deceased was evidently temporarily deranged. Coroner FLYNN was notified to hold an inquest.

ACCIDENTS.—MICHAEL MOORE, of No. 144 Pearl-street, was severely injured yesterday on the leg, by the premature discharge of a pistol which he was carelessly handling....GEO. G. NOLTON, of No. 131 West Forty-ninth-street, jumped off the New-Haven train at Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, when he stumbled and fell on the track, and one of the cars passed over a leg, cutting it off the body. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—MARY SCUDDEN, aged 51, residing at No. 151 East Forty-second-street, died suddenly yesterday morning from unknown causes. ....WM. KEYSER, a German, aged 65 years, died suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 405 Eighth-avenue.

MINOR POLICE ITEMS.—At a late hour on Sunday night, JOHN TYNER, aged 23, and a sailor recently mustered out of the U. S. Navy, fell asleep on the stoop of No. 9 James-slip, and was robbed of $30 in cash, his coat and boots. Officer MUSGROVE, of the Fourth Precinct, was informed of the robbery, and picked up two $10 bills and a necktie near the spot where TYNER was sleeping. The money was identified, and restored to the owner..... JAMES KELLY, aged 33, and a Pennsylvanian, was picked up on Sunday night at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and First-avenue, suffering from the effects of a beating sustained at the hands of ruffians unknown to him. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....FRANK HUTTON, aged 16, and residing at No. 41 Norfolk-street, fell on the sidewalk in Hudson-street, and sustained such injuries on the head that he was taken to the New-York Hospital, insensible.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

STATISTICS OF DEATH.—The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 287, being a decrease of 24 from the number reported last week. Of the whole number 117 were of children under one year and 79 were in their second year. The deaths in the several wards were recorded as follows:

Ward.	Deaths.	Ward.	Deaths.
I	1	XI	20
II	9	XII	24
III	2	XIII	11
IV	1	XIV	15
V	17	XV	12
VI	28	XVI	32
VII	11	XVII	9
VIII	12	XVIII	7
IX	29	XIX	8
X	35	XX	4
Total			287

Of the diseases which carried off so many 102 were from cholera infantum, 12 from whooping cough, 23 from consumption, 19 from marasmus, 18 from dysentery, 15 from diarrhœa, 16 from convulsions and 12 from disease of the brain.

HOTEL THIEVES CAPTURED.—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, JOSEPH REED and WM. BACON were arrested on a charge of having stolen a watch, valued at $70, and $19 in money from the pockets of Mr. JOHN ROONEY's pantaloons, in Meschutt's Hotel, No. 21 Fulton-street, while the proprietor of said pantaloons was asleep. The prisoners were taken before Justice RILEY and held for examination. The watch, which had been thrown through a window into Water-street, was recovered.

NEW-JERSEY.

ARRESTS IN HUDSON CITY.—Judge ALDRIDGE of Hudson City, was busily engaged yesterday morning in hearing cases brought before him for adjudication. Nine persons arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct were fined in sums varying from $2 to $5 each. In the other cases the parties were charged with assaults on officers and larcenies, of whom four were committed to the County Jail in default of bail, and two were sent to the City Prison. Among those committed to the County Jail was a man named JOHN DENIO, who was arrested at 5 A. M. on suspicion of having stolen chickens. At that early hour in the morning the chickens were found in his possession, and, on being questioned where he had got them, said he had bought them, but could not tell where, and was on his way to New-York to dispose of them. His statements, however, in the Court were so contradictory, that the Judge ordered him to be detained for a short period, and some time subsequently, a gentleman having sworn that the chickens had been stolen from him, the prisoner DENIO was committed for trial.

HORRIBLE BURNING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a young woman named BRIDGET FITZGERALD, a domestic in the family of Mr. LYNCH, at No. 65 Prospect-street, Jersey City, was burned in a most shocking and probably fatal manner by the careless use of burning fluid. It appears that the girl was engaged lighting a fire in the kitchen stove, and the wood not igniting readily, she took a can filled with burning fluid and poured a portion of the contents upon the fire. An explosion immediately followed, when the fluid scattered over her person enveloping her in flames. TIMOTHY MANTON, residing in the upper part of the house, being attracted by the cries of distress, ran in and attempted to extinguish the flames, but before he had accomplished his purpose, the young woman, with agonizing screams ran into the rear yard, where Mrs. MANTON, who was washing, wrapped a sheet about her person and thus smothered the fire. The clothing was nearly burned off, and the young woman was burned beyond recovery. She was removed to the hospital.

REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.—The Surgeon-in-Chief of the Soldiers' Home, Newark, performed a skillful surgical operation, yesterday, on one of the inmates, named COCKROFT, who was wounded in the lower part of the abdomen at the assault on Petersburg, 1865. The wound was probed at the time and gradually healed. Recently, however, COCKROFT was taken with symptoms of gravel, and it was thought necessary to perform the usual operation for stone in the bladder. This took place yesterday, when a cast iron ball was found in that region, deeply incrusted upon one side by deposit of urinary salts, and weighing 1 ounce and 23 grains. It was removed while the patient was under chloroform. He is now doing well.

CRIME IN HUDSON CITY.—The return of arrests in Hudson City for the month of August shows that there were 99 arrests for the following offences: drunk, 21; drunk and disorderly, 27; theft, 7; breach of city ordinance, 9; assault and battery, 14; wife beating, 5; other offences, 11. Of these 14 were committed to the County Jail, 4 to the City Prison. $178 in fines were collected. Of those arrested 38 were Germans, 34 Irishmen, 13 Americans, 11 English, and 3 Scotch.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mrs. CATHERINE BRADY, a resident of Third-street, East-Newark, was run over yesterday by a train of the Morris and Essex Railroad. She received severe contusions of the head, and other injuries, which it is feared will prove fatal....MORSE MARSE, a carriage maker, in Rahway, while out duck-shooting on Saturday afternoon, and in the act of picking up his gun, shot himself accidentally through the left lung. He bled to death in the course of the afternoon.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a middle-aged man, supposed to be a longshoreman from his dress, was found floating yesterday near the place now being filled in, adjoining the Hoboken ferry. He had been evidently several days in the water, and it is supposed had been floated in there by the tide.

DEATH OF AN OLD FREEMASON.—Mr. A. MCMILLAN, one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in Jersey, and for forty-five years a resident in that city, died yesterday. Varick Lodge F. and A. M., of which he was a member, will attend his funeral.

CRIME IN JERSEY CITY.—Ten persons were arrested in Jersey City on Sunday, chiefly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. One man, named LITTLE, was fined $2 for having driven a horse and wagon furiously through Montgomery-street. Those arrested for drunkenness were also fined $2 each.

FIGHT WITH RUFFIANS.—Some colored roughs broke, last evening, into Mr. BERRY's saloon, No. 23 New-street, Newark. A special officer saw them break into the house, and grappled with them. A short encounter was the result, during which they broke the officer's club. They subsequently fled.

SUN-STROKES.—On Sunday the weather at Newark was oppressively hot. There were three cases of sun-stroke; a man named DOUGHERTY, while attending a funeral; SAMUEL CHILDS, after having come from bathing, and a man named LEVY. All are now out of danger.

PICKPOCKETS.—ELLEN WILSON was arrested yesterday evening for having, at the Jersey City Ferry, picked the pocket of BRIDGET MAHER, and stolen therefrom $5 25. MARTIN NOON was also arrested for complicity in the act.

ARREST OF AN ACCOMPLICE.—CHARLES DE MOTTE was arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, charged with being an accomplice of FRANK THOMAS in stealing a small sailboat. He was committed for examination.

ORANGE ORPHANS' HOME.—Mr. JOSEPH V. NICHOLLS has completed plans for the new Orange Orphans' Home, to be located on Harrison-street. It will be built of wood, 42 feet by 38 feet, and is to cost about $11,000.

ENTERPRISE.—A number of citizens in West Orange have recently raised $3,000 by private subscription toward improving the road leading over the mountain west of Mr. S. HARRISON's residence.

EXPLOSION.—While plumbers were repairing a gasolene magazine in Mr. CARRINGTON's house, Prospect-street, Orange, it blew up and seriously burned them. Mr. CARRINGTON met with a similar accident a short time before.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Judge WHITE, of Hoboken, issued warrants yesterday for the arrest of JOHN HEALY and his wife, on a charge of having assaulted and nearly killed a man named DIX.

STOLE A PUP.—JOHN MORAN, a pedler, aged 22, was held to bail for trial yesterday afternoon on a charge of having stolen a pup, valued at $10, from JOHN MCELDERG, of Jersey City.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
53	Marx vs. Marx.	73	Walsh vs. Kennedy.
61	Jacobs vs. Duxberry.		

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Robertson, J.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daly, J.

No Court will be held on Saturday.

MARINE COURT.

Held by Alker, J.

Gerhardt vs. McGrath.	Faeh vs. Peekskill.
Kerr vs. Ramous.	Johnson vs. Lang.
Bensel vs. Nickels.	Marbach vs. Straussman.
Corrigan vs. Levy.	N. Y. P. E. P. M. Co. vs. Allyne.
Newman vs. N. Y. Wood Hanging Co.	Lynch vs. Myers.
Wilbug vs. Every.	Lake vs. Tate.
Hurlbert vs. Del. Lack. and W. R. R. Co.	Openhym vs. Goldsmith.
	Samuel vs. Harris.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

Calendar for September Term of Contested Issues of Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Will of Maria Humphreys.	10	Will of Charlotte Pike.
2	Will of Tunis Van Brunt.	11	Will of Thomas Howe.
3	Will of John McKinley.	12	Will of Michael Gillan.
4	Will of Daniel Kinsman.	13	Will of Garret H. Striker.
5	Will of Mary Crow.	14	Will of Margaret Carlin.
6	Will of John Glenn.	15	Will of Jane Crane.
6½	Letters Testamentary in Estate of James L. O'Conner.	16	Will of William P. Ross.
7	Administration of goods chattels and credits of Elijah Humphreys.	17	Will of John T. Turner.
8	Will of Catherine Whittel.	18	Will of Jeremiah H. Monarque.
9	Will of Hannah Burrowes.	19	Will of Mary Fanning.
		20	Will of Ella Jane Barker.
		21	Will of Frederick W. Dietrich.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 31.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE QUARREL—PROCEEDINGS IN THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT.

Jas. T. Lloyd vs. Dan'l H. Harkins and Mr. A. Moore.—The attachment for contempt, issued by the Court on Saturday last against the defendant, Harkins, for representing the drama of "Foul Play" in violation of the injunction of the Court, was not returned this morning for the reason that Harkins had not yet been arrested. The stipulation made by counsel for defendant, Moore, to have his client in Court this morning, was complied with, and Mr. Moore made his appearance in Court. By agreement of counsel on both sides, a referee was ordered to ascertain the facts and see whether Moore had been guilty of contempt or not.

No decision in the injunction case against the defendants has yet been rendered.

Mr. Ira Shafer for plaintiff; Mr. Traphagen for defendant Moore; Mr. Booth for defendant Harkins.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 31, 1868.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	114	7	Bank of Commerce	121½
10,000	U.S.6s, '81, C....	114⅛	33	do	122
10,000	do	114½	10	Am. Ex. Bank	120½
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	108⅝	100	Quick. Min.	21½
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, new	108⅝	100	do	21⅜
2,500	U. S. 5-20s C., '67.	108⅜	27	do	20⅞
30,000	do	108⅝	100	do....bet. call	21⅝
140,000	do	108	200	Mariposa Pf., bet. call	7
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	104⅛	50	Mer. U. Ex.	21⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	109	100	do	21
			200	West. U. Tel. bt. call	24½
			100	N. Y. Cen.	125⅛
			200	do....b60	126
50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	65⅛	200	do	125½
6,000	do....bet. call	65	500	Erie R.	46⅛
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s., new	63	100	do	46
			300	Hud. R. R.	140
2,000	do....2d call	63⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅛
11,000	N. C. 6s, x-c.	71⅛	400	Reading R.	91
1,000	do....2d call	71	200	do....bet. c. b60	91
5,000	do	70⅛	50	Mich. S. & N. I.	85⅛
5,000	N. Car. 6s. new, 2d call	70	100	do....2d call	85
			100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
1,000	Vir. St. 6s, new, bet. call	53⅛	100	do	83⅛
			300	Clev. & Tol. R.	101⅛
4,000	Missouri St. 6s.	92⅛	100	do	101⅛
5,000	do....2d call	92⅛	200	do....bt. call. b30	102⅛
7,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. B.	90	400	Chi. & R. I.	102
			19	M. & St. P.	76
13,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	77⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	200	Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
2,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	88⅛	100	do	53⅛
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 4th M	75⅛	200	Clev. P. & Ash. R. bet. call	98
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st M	92⅛	300	P., F. W. & C.	108⅛
1,500	Dubu'e & S. C. 1st	91	700	Chic. & Alton R.	143
1,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	89⅛	100	do	142
10,000	C. C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	77	100	Ohio & M. R., bet. call	28⅛
			200	do....2d call	28⅛
15,000	do	77⅛	200	do	28⅛
24	Mechanics' Bk.	129	100	do	28⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$60,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114⅛	55,000	Missouri S. 6s.	92⅛
9,500	U.S.5-20s, C., '62.	114⅛	2,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue, bet. call	92⅛
10,000	do	114	3,000	O. & M. 1st M.	95⅛
69,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '64	109⅛	100	Cum. Coal Pf.	29
9,000	do	109⅛	100	N. Y. Cen.	125⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111⅛	500	Erie R.	45⅛
18,000	do....s3	111⅛	100	do	46
125,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅛	300	Reading R.	91⅛
			100	Mich. S. & N. I.	84⅛
317,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '67	108	100	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
			200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
3,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '64	108⅛	100	Cleve. & Tol.	101⅛
			200	do	101⅛
15,000	Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	65	300	C. & R. I.	101⅛
6,000	Va. St. 6s, new	54⅛	100	do	101⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s., x. c.	71	400	Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
10,000	do....bet. call	71⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. s30	83⅛
10,000	do....bet. call	71⅛	100	O. & M. R.	28⅛
10,000	N. Car. 6s, new bet. call	70⅛	8	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	82

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	24⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.	53⅛
6	Amer. Ex.	40	100	do	53⅛
500	Adams Ex. Co...s30	48	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84⅛
300	do....s60	48	100	P. F. W. & C....c	108⅛
200	do	48⅛	200	Ohio & Miss.	29⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	21⅛	300	do	29⅛
300	Quicksilver	21⅛	400	M. So. & N. I.	85⅛
100	do....s30	21⅛	500	do	85⅛
100	N. Y. Cen....c	125⅛	100	do....b30	85⅛
800	do	125⅛	100	do....s10	85⅛
100	do....s10	125⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
200	do	126	200	do	86⅛
200	do....c	125⅛	200	Clev. & Tol.	101⅛
600	Erie R.	46⅛	100	do....s15	101⅛
100	do....b10	46⅛	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅛
200	do	46⅛	100	do....c	102⅛
100	Pac. Mail	101⅛	100	do....b.w	102⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R....s60	139	100	Chi. & N. W. R....c	83⅛
100	do....s60	139⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. P.	83⅛
300	do	140	200	do	83
200	do	139⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	24⅛	100	Ohio & M.	28⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	21	100	do....s15	28⅛
200	do	21⅛	300	M. S. & N. I.	85
100	Pacific Mail	101⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
1000	do	101	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	86⅛
100	Adams Ex.	48⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	101⅛
50	do	48⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	101⅛
50	do....c	48⅛	300	do	101⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	34⅛	300	do....s10	101⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	125⅛	600	do	101⅛
400	Erie R.	45⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
100	Hud. River R.	139⅛	200	do	83⅛
300	Reading R.	90⅛	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	83
300	Mil. & St. P.	77	100	do	83⅛
100	do....s60	76			
100	P., Ft. W. & C....c	108			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

20	American Ex..s30.	40	100	M. S. & N. I.	84⅛
100	N. Y. Cen R.	125⅛	100	Chi., R. I. & P. s30	101⅛
800	Erie R.	45⅛	100	do....b10	101⅛
500	do	46	400	do	101⅛
1200	Reading R.	90⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	83⅛
50	B. & S. Assoc'tion.	108⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	83⅛
60	do	108	100	do....b10	83⅛
300	Clev. & Tol.	101⅛	100	do....s3	83⅛
400	do	101⅛			

MONDAY, Aug. 31—P. M.

The fluctuations in the Gold Room to-day between 145@144⅝ ₱ cent. are not important as an index to the course of the market through the week. To-morrow the Treasury Office will begin the disbursement of the September Gold Interest on the United States 10-40s. The whole amount to be paid out, at all the Offices, is $5,000,000, of which about three millions will be paid at New-York, running, however, through the whole month. The fact that Gold is lent to-day free of interest on the Currency advanced upon it, indicates a decided *short* interest in the Room. Holders who had balances to carry over, after the settlements of the day were concluded, paid 2@3 ₱ cent. ₱ annum interest.

We should like to inquire of some of our good neighbors what has become of the *five millions* July coupons on the Public Debt, which they represented, at the close of that month, were to reduce the Gold in the Treasury Office by this large sum early in August. The month is now out, and only $1,200,000 deferred coupons, of all sorts, have been presented at the New-York Office. If to this sum be added $600,000 at the other Offices, we have $3,200,000 to be accounted for by our enterprising cotemporaries. Will they now tell us what has become of this large difference, or else candidly admit that they were grossly deceived in their figures?

Again, it is about time for our same good neighbors to begin to review their 1st of August calculations as to the *poverty* of the Treasury in January next, after providing for the September, November and January Interest, and without the ability, *as they asserted*, to sell a dollar of Gold in the meantime. The August results of the Customs receipts and of the Gold Interest paid out ought to make them ashamed of the figures which the speculators of the Gold-Room led them to adopt as approximate estimates. They traversed the plain calculations, based upon the average actual results of the Customs of the past three years, which we respectfully submitted in reply to their ridiculous theory of an exhausted Treasury in January, in every possible way insisting to the last that the available balances would be down to $24,000,000, without selling a dollar in the meantime, in place of about $81,000,000, as the results are likely to prove, or $50,000,000 after selling over $30,000,000, as we believe the Secretary will be able to do. The Customs in August we estimated thirty days ago at above $18,000,000. They prove to be over $12,250,000 at New-York, and at the other ports will no doubt add up nearly half as much more. From the present promise of the Foreign Importations, we believe that our estimate for $18,000,000 in September will be realized, and that the succeeding four months, including January, (the first heavy month for Spring Goods,) will add $54,000,000: making the total of *ninety millions* from Aug. 1 to Jan. 31 inclusive, as claimed in our table. And this sum, with the $60,000,000 in the Treasury on the 1st of August belonging to the Government, will place $81,000,000 at the free disposal of the Secretary in all the six months, after providing for *all* demands in Gold, including the Alaska appropriation and the remnant of the overdue Loans of 1847-48.

The price of Money to-day is 3@4 ₱ cent. on pledge of the Public Funds, and 4@5 ₱ cent. on other approved Stock collateral. The supply to the Brokers continues very easy. Some 60 and 90-day loans upon Stock collateral have been made at 6 ₱ cent., and prime Merchants' paper is discounted at from 6 to 7 ₱ cent.

The Exchange on London, standard rate, is 109 ₱ cent., at which there was rather more business than at the close of last week.

In the Public Funds of the United States the 5-20s of 1862 were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent weaker than on Saturday, and the 1867s ⅜ ₱ cent. lower, and other descriptions sympathized to the extent of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. with these changes. The business of the day was comparatively light.

The political influences affecting or likely to affect the Public Funds, we believe, will be conclusively disposed of by the second Tuesday in October, on the preliminary State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, then to take place. Our present information is that GRANT and COLFAX will carry the first named State by a very decided majority, and the two Western States by overwhelming majorities; thus placing the general result in November beyond reasonable doubt. The buyers of Gold for a rise, and the sellers of the Public Funds for a serious decline, on the chances of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, may not accord in opinion with this information, but we believe it may be relied upon, nevertheless. The present sensible conclusion is, that Gen. GRANT, if he lives, will be the next President of the United States, and the public faith maintained in its strictest integrity.

Private letters from the manufacturers of Woolen and other Goods, on the Continent of Europe, who are now making large consignments to the American market, advise their factors here not to remit Exchange at the present currency of Gold, but to place the avails of their consignments in United States 5-20s, giving the preference to the cheapest class of these Bonds, without reference to date. These instructions indicate a settled confidence in the public faith of the United States, and also a purpose to hold our 5-20s, without regard to the daily speculations on the Frankfort Bourse or the London Exchange, both of which continue to discriminate in favor of the original issue of 1862.

On the Stock Exchange the Border State Bonds were steady, the Railway Mortgages dull. The Railway Share list very irregular on Erie and New-York Central, in which the dealings of the day chiefly concentrated, and dull and somewhat lower at the close on the Western list. The Street appears to be wholly at fault in regard to Erie, and the speculation in the Stock is reduced to the merest gambling risks as to what JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, JR., and FREDERICK A. LANE, (the present Captain and all hands,) may or may not do with this immense concern. The Mortgage Interest on $10,000,000 Bonds falls due to-morrow, Sept. 1, but this and all other imperative obligations, to keep the road out of bankruptcy, for some months to come—and until after these adventurers can manage to reelect themselves to the control at the annual meeting in October.

At the late Boards there was more steadiness in the Public Funds, and 108 ₱ cent. was bid for the 5-20s of 1867. The Gold Room at one moment fell to 144⅜, but subsequently recovered to 144⅝@144¾ ₱ cent. The Railway Shares were better than at the Boards, especially Erie, which after falling to 45¾ in the forenoon, sold up to 46⅛. The following quotations were finally made, as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅜	108
American Gold Coin	144⅝	144½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅛	63⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55
Missouri Bonds	92¼	92¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	71½	71½
New-York Central	125¼	125¼
Erie Railway	46¼	46¼
Reading Railway	90¾	90¾
Chicago and Rock Island	102¼	101⅝
Northwest Common	83¼	83¼
Northwest Preferred	83¾	83¾
Michigan Southern	85½	85
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108¼	108⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86¾	86⅝
Pacific Mail Company	101¼	101¼
St. Paul Preferred	84¼	83⅞
St. Paul Common	77⅜	77

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1867	108
6 ₱ ct. c., 500 & 1,000, '81	114	5-20 coup., 1868	108⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	108⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	124
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅞	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	10-40 reg	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	111⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	108⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	108⅛	6's, currency	100

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	63
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	53
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Georgia 6s.	80½
Ill. reg., 1860	99½	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	90½
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860	99½	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	71
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1862	99½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	70
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	99½	Missouri 6s.	92½
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. is.	92½
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101	Louisiana 6s.	60
Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	99½	California 7s.	133½
Illinois war loan	99½	California 7s. large bds.	133
Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	95	Rhode Island 6s.	100
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	65		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	136	Irving	113
Merchants'	121	Metropolitan	138½
Mechanics'	129	Nassau	107
Union	121	Shoe and Leather	120
Phenix	105	Corn Exchange	127
Fulton	160	Continental	101½
Butchers' & Drovers'	130	Commonwealth	115
Seventh Ward	112	New-York County	150
Commerce	121½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Chatham	145	Central National	107½
Bank of N. America	108	Fourth National	104½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex.	104	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	80
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	99	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	91½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94½
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	89	Morris & Essex 2d M.	88½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	100	Clev. & Tol. S F.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104½
Harlem 1st M.	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	116½	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	87½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	112	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	120	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	71
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	90½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95½
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Tol. & W. 1st M.	91	Peninsula R.R. bonds.	91
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	87
Gt. Western 1st M. '68	104	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	89½
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	102
Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	75	Chic. & Gt. E. 1st M.	77½

The Coal Trade is looking to higher prices, both for the Coal itself and for transportation. The strike of the laborers at the mines is over, at least for the present, and the Reading Road and other carriers advance their freights from and after to-morrow, Sept. 1. The advanced prices paid for coal at last week's auction sale by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, indicate the readiness of the trade to submit to a decided rise as the season of receipts draws to a close. The tonnage of the Reading last week, 98,000 tons, was the largest, if we mistake not, in the history of the Road.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,350,944 10; for Customs, $583,000; Gold Notes, $59,000. Total payments, $5,959,343 71; balance, $87,555,452 17.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, for the month ending to-day:

July 31, 1868, by balance	$80,133,185 56	
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$12,263,883 91	
On account of gold notes	9,075,920 00	
On account of internal revenue	239,632 47	
On account of Post Office Department	880,933 45	
On account of transfers	17,251,000 00	
On account of patent fees	3,059 80	
On account of miscellaneous	4,530,446 53	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	24,130,294 83	
On account of Assay Office	1,341 35	
On account of 3 ₱ cent. certificates	12,835,000 00	
On account of interest ac'ts	41,722 30	81,253,234 64
Total		$161,386,420 20
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$50,337,076 89	
Post Office drafts	253,163 35	
Disbursing accounts	21,827,453 71	
Assay Office	149,104 89	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	1,222,446 79	
In currency	41,722 30	73,830,968 03
Balance		$87,555,452 17
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$70,168,120 14	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	15,058,596 60	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,328,735 45	87,555,452 17
Receipts for customs in the month of August, 1868		$12,263,883 91
Receipts for customs in the month of August, 1867		12,903,740 08
Decrease for August, 1868		$639,856 17

The following is the statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Aug. 31, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$1,455,500 00
Foreign Coins	$8,900 00	
Foreign Bullion	144,100 00	
United States Bullion	1,302,500 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		70,500 00
Foreign Coins	4,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	13,500 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	12,500 00	
United States Bullion (Montana)	1,500 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	16,500 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	2,000 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	18,500 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$1,426,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	100,000 00	
Total	$1,526,000 00	
Gold Bars Stamped		$1,142,785 25

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of Aug. 28, says of the wheat crop of that State:

> "The wheat harvest in the State of Wisconsin has all been gathered, and turns out to be much superior in quantity and quality than last year. It is estimated the average yield per acre this year will be twenty bushels, while last year it was not more than twelve, and will generally hold out weight—that is, 60 pounds to the measured bushel."

The Savannah *Republican* of Aug. 27 says:

> "The steamer *H. M. Cool*, on Wednesday last, brought 400 bushels of the new crop, which were raised upon the plantation of Messrs. CLARK & HAMMOND, on the Satilla River, and consigned to Mr. T. R. ARKWRIGHT, at the Planters' Rice Mill. It will soon be pounded. This arrival is twenty days ahead of the first last year."

The several balances in the State Treasury of California on the 1st of August was $831,600 53, as follows:

General Fund, $26,390 49; School Fund, $38,641 03; Interest and Sinking Fund, 1857, $51,982 11; Sinking and Interest Fund, 1860, $7,901 10; State Capitol Fund, $3,748 97; Military Fund, $8,639 30; Soldiers' Relief Interest Fund, $6,594 96; Pacific Railroad Fund, $7,829 32; Soldiers' Bounty Interest Fund, $19,773 83; Line Officers' Interest Fund, $50 72; Insane Asylum Fund, $1,922 22; Swamp Land Fund, $132,711 35; State School Land Fund, $37,372 57; Estates of Deceased Persons Fund, $7,419 67; Library Fund, $4,841 72; Hospital Fund, $13,804 96; Soldiers' Relief Fund, $5,434 64; Soldiers' Bounty Fund, $8,969 98; Line Officers' Fund, $1,598 10; Harbor Protection Fund, $260,505 16; War Bond Fund, $10,769 40; Wharf and Dock Fund, $22,315 55; Swamp Land District, No. 1, $120 04; No. 2, $201 92; No. 3, $4,634 03; No. 4, $815 33; No. 5, $87 02; No. 7, $150 78; No. 8, $172 72; No. 16, $169 62; No. 17, $30 99; No. 18, $156 09; No. 31, $2,312 02; No. 38, $66 60; No. 39, $729; No. 41, $100 44; No. 45, $22; No. 46, $118 85; No. 49, $859 44; No. 50, $123 23; No. 51, $84 08; No. 53, $1,174 21; No. 54, $277 82; No. 55, $154 26; No. 56, $955 85; No. 57, $1,083 93; No. 58, $640 30; No. 59, $27 29; No. 60, $3,984 74; No. 61, $524 58; No. 62, $890 35; No. 63, $278 70; No. 64, $1,737 39; No. 66, $2,197 53; No. 73, $41 98; State Prison Fund, $382 38; State University Fund, $48 256 61; Swamp Land District No. 6 Fund, $9 22; Supreme Court Library Fund, $735.

The Gold in the Bank of France.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of the 15th May, 1868, the able writer, VICTOR BONNET, demonstrates in an article, called "La Grève du Milliard," or the Strike of the Thousand Millions, how it is that the Bank of France possesses this prodigious sum of the precious metal, and gives, among other interesting causes, the following:

"We come now to the third cause which has had an influence on our metallic accumulations, and this is of a particular nature. It is the creation of various paper currencies. This paper currency exists in the United States, at the Brazils and in other parts of South America; it exists likewise in different important parts of Europe, namely, in Russia, in Austria, in Italy, and in Turkey. If we may believe an English writer, well versed in such matters, the paper money circulating in all these parts amounts to 15,000,000,000. Before the war of secession, when the circulation of the United States was metallic, all the gold that came from the mines of California and from other parts was spread all over the country, and the greater part remained, in consequence of the expansion of its commerce and of its industry; only that part which appeared superfluous found its way to Europe. To-day, paper money having replaced gold and silver, the gold from the mines hardly touches an American port, but goes direct to Europe, so that the United States don't retain now the fifth part of the production. It is easily understood that such a state of things, which has already lasted several years, must have had a considerable influence on the monetary markets of Europe, and so much more so as all the markets of Europe are *not* open to the influx of the precious metals, paper money actually driving off the gold and silver; it prevents it likewise from coming to such countries where paper money circulates—thus Russia, Austria, Italy, Turkey don't receive any gold, and thus it is that principally England and France serve as depositories of the precious metal. The gold arrives first in England, being the most important market of the world; England keeps all it possibly can keep, and the rest comes to France; thus it will be seen, that it is for England and for France that the mines of California, of Australia principally work!*

We insisted just now that the countries which have a paper currency could not receive gold from the United States; but not only they don't receive it, but their own metallic circulation leaves these respective countries, and finds its way likewise to England or France. The gold found in the Ural just touches St. Petersburg; but that is all, it does not remain. The same in Austria; that unfortunate country, for twenty years doomed to a paper currency, has no longer any metallic circulation at all. We see by the influx (in France) of Italian coin, that it will be doomed to the same fate if it does not return speedily to specie payment. The States which resort to a paper currency are mostly brought to it by the errors of their Governments. Nations generally buy only what they can pay for, by the ordinary exchanges of their respective industry or products; otherwise they would soon find out that their ruin is at hand.

It is all very well to say that, after all, the precious metals are a merchandise, like any other; that nations cannot but gain in the exchange of other products. This is, indeed, but a very superficial theory. Go to the bottom of the matter and you will discover, quick enough, that gold or silver is a merchandise of a particular kind; that you must necessarily possess a certain quantity, necessary for the commercial transactions, and if that certain amount is decreasing, the base on which the commercial edifice is erected shakes and the credit is gone, or suffers. The commercial communities soon perceive a similar state of things and a crisis follows, without resorting to a suspension of specie payment; but with Governments it is different. They spend beyond their resources; begin to borrow to meet the deficit; they borrow at home and abroad, and, if their credit begins to fail, they think of extraordinary measures, and resort to 'cours forcé,' paper currency.

This is the history of Russia since the Crimean expedition; it is that of Austria since 1848, and, finally, that of Italy since 1866. As to Turkey, it finds itself in a normal position, in consequence of its constant financial dilapidation.

Establish once a paper currency and it is not easy to return to specie payment. It is an evil which creates soon a worse one; all commercial relations are endangered; the production decreases, for the simple reason that the proper means of exchanges fail, because you have no more fixed value to calculate upon. Nothing is more subject to variations than a paper currency, even if limited or guaranteed, for the simple reason that it has no intrinsic or proper value on which to calculate; it depends entirely on the individual idea which one has of the guarantee. I sell to-day with a depreciation of ten per cent. of this currency, and I establish my price accordingly. If I grant a delay of payment, it may be that before the time expires the depreciation is fifteen or twenty per cent. In that case I receive five or ten per cent. less than I calculated. The same if I buy and the contrary effect takes place. It is easily understood that in such a state of things commercial relations become very difficult and extremely limited.

We have seen that paper currency paralyzes commerce at home and abroad, and yet it is that very commerce which is so very necessary for all Governments to procure the necessary resources for the gradual withdrawal of their paper currency. In proportion that such a situation is prolonged, the evil increases, and the difficulties of a return to specie payment become greater and greater."

GENEVA, Switzerland. M. G.

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* To verify the correctness of this statement, look at the shipment of specie to England by each and every steamer that has left and is leaving New-York within these latter years, the amounts all the time increasing.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1868.

By section fifty-eight of the act of July 20, 1868, it is provided that all spirits forfeited to the United States, sold by order of the Court, and any distilled spirits condemned before the passage of the act and in possession of the United States, shall be sold subject to tax, and the purchaser shall immediately, before he takes possession of said spirits, pay the tax thereon.

The spirits so sold are subject to tax without regard to the question whether or not the tax has been previously paid thereon. The tax to be paid is 50 cents per wine gallon when below proof, and per proof gallon when above proof. The special tax of $4 per barrel imposed upon distillers for each barrel in excess of one hundred barrels produced by them, is not applicable, nor is the tax of like amount imposed upon spirits in bonded warehouse at the time of the passage of the act.

This being substantially a new tax accruing upon the sale of the spirits, it will be payable in the district where the sale is made. When, therefore, a sale is made by the Marshal, he will require the purchaser to deliver to him the receipt of the collector of the district in which such sale is made, for the tax due upon such spirits, which receipt will be executed on Form 105, and must also be signed by the assessor or an assistant assessor, who will also enter the amount upon his monthly list.

The barrels must also be marked with the name of the Marshal and his official title, the date of sale and the words "tax paid," either with a stencil plate or branding iron, until some further provision is made for the identification of such packages.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Christopher-st., s. s., 97.11 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 24.11x70x26.2x65.3	$19,600
Elizabeth-st., No. 184, 25x96 Elizabeth-st., Nos 180 and 182, 50x96	37,500
Greenwich-st., e. s., 75.1½ ft. s. of Perry-st., 16.5x20.8	nom.
Greenwich-st., e. s., 75.1½ ft. s. of Perry-st., 20.8x61.5x18.10x68.10½	nom.
Mangin-st., e. s., 138 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20.8x100	4,500
Mangin-st., e. s., 179.4 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 20.8x100	4,500
Mangin-st., e. s., 158.8 ft. n. of Rivington-st., 20.8x100	4,500
Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Delancey, 25x100	25,800
Ridge-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand, 261x100	27,000
8th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25.10x97.6	17,250
35th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x98.9	6,700
38th-st., n. s., 182 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.6x98.9	17,250
38th-st., n. s., 202 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.4-6x98.9	31,000
62d-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	12,000
83d-st., n. s., 117.11 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	11,200
83d-st., n. s., 77 ft. e. of 3d-av., 51.1x24.8x51.1x16.3x102.2x40	20,800
125th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x100.11	16,000
2d-av., w. s., 85.9 ft. n. 1st-st., (irregular)	12,670

Leases.

Broome-st., No. 308, 3 years, per year	$900
4th-av., n. w. cor. 29th-st., 6 years	1,200
1st-av., No. 781, part of house, 2 years, per year	480

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Chestnut-st., e. s., 264 ft. n. of Brooklyn & Jam. Railroad, 300x325	$1,000
Hancock-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of Howard-av., 40x100	1,200
Harrison-st., s. s., 75.9 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x91.5	3,000
Houston-st., e. s., 264 ft. n. of Flushing-av., 20x100	300
Imlay and Summit sts., n. e. corner, 3.x50x30.7x309	3,400
Jackson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 75x100	3,600
Johnson-st., s. s., 23 ft. w. of Lawrence-st., 22x84	7,125
Pacific-st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of Pearsall-st., 25x63.2	1,400
Tillary-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Spencer-st., 25x100	950
Wolcott-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 27x78.5x25x69	1,400
Classon-av., w. s., 27 ft. n. of Douglass-st., 26x100	1,600
Evergreen-av. and Jefferson-st., n. w. corner, 54.9x84x50x106.5	1,325
Flushing-av., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Cumberland-st., 25.6x89.2x25x94	1,500
Lot No. 195 on J. Schole's map, portion of rear lot	100

Lease Recorded.

Water-st., Nos. 198 and 200 1 year, at	$1,200

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Montclair.

Orange-av., w. s., M. J. Gould prop., about 30 acres	$14,000

Newark.

Hayes-st., w. s., Jos. Wagner's prop., 50x82	$850
Kinney-st., 200 ft. from West-st., 25x100	400
Spruce-st., s. s., M. H. C. Wardell's, 30x95	175

South Orange.

Raymond-av., s. s., "Montrose," 108x300	$2,125
Raymond-av., s. s., "Montrose," 145x300	2,500
J. H. Parsell property, 3½ acres	950

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

South 8th-st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of Prior-st., 20x75	$800

Hudson City.

Chestnut-st., lot No. 2, block No. 1, Gilbert prop., 25x100	$1,000
Grand-av., lots Nos. 50 to 55, block No. 7 City map, each, 25x100	3,300
Prospect-av., n. e. s., 154.2 ft. s. e. of Bergen-av., 45x89	3,250
Scott-st., lot No. 28, block No. 3, Hespe & Weber's map, 25x100	650

West Hoboken.

Division-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Suckley-st., 100x100.	$2,300

Bergen.

State-st., n. e. s., 40 ft. n. w. of Grand-st., 40x61	$5,000

Harrison.

Cross-st., s. s., 254 ft. w. of 4th-st., 25x100	$250

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI,) SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—Over three million dollars of the above loan having been sold in this market, beside several large lots for shipment to Europe, the price has this day been advanced to par, and accrued interest in currency.

The proceeds of this loan are to be applied to payment of maturing obligations, and not for extension of the road, or new improvements.

The Bonds will be a first mortgage on 283 miles of road, running from St. Louis to Kansas City, and have twenty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold. Coupons mature February and August. Net earnings now double the amount required to meet interest account.

For further particulars, apply to

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

PRINCIPAL ALSO PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, as an INVESTMENT SECURITY, combining perfect safety, cheapness, and profit, are unequaled by anything offered in the market.

They pay seven per cent. interest—Feb. 1 and Aug. 1—in gold coin, *free of Government tax*. The principal also is payable in gold.

The bonds have fifty years to run, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder. A sinking-fund is provided sufficient to pay off the whole mortgage at maturity.

Each bond is for $1,000, or £200 sterling. Interest is payable in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

These bonds are fully secured, being a first lien of $5,000,000 upon 200 miles of railway, costing $10,000,000, and traversing the finest district of Illinois; also upon 20,000 ACRES OF LAND, estimated to contain 100,000,000 tons of coal. These lands, on the completion of the railroad through them, will be worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage.

For all the coal this Company can produce there is a ready market; 1,000 miles of railway and the population of 30,000 square miles of territory can be supplied with fuel from its mines, more readily and cheaply than from any other quarter.

One-half the means required for the construction and equipment of the railroad, and for the purchase of coal lands, is derived from the sale of capital stock, to which large subscriptions are made along the line of road and elsewhere.

The work of construction is proceeding with great rapidity, and the first division of fifty miles, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in full operation by 1st January next.

The estimated earnings of this line of railway, with its coal business, are threefold what will be required to pay interest on its bonds.

The trustee for the bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

At the present price of gold the bonds pay an income of over 10 per cent. per annum.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

Governments and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ WANTED—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Southwest Railroad Company of Missouri. A liberal price paid for small or large lots.

HODGSKIN, RANDALL & HOBSON,
No. 14 Broad-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	4	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	10,921	Malt, bushels	27,582
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	50	Pork, bbls.	23
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	359
Wheat, bushels	26,349	Lard, pkgs.	730
Corn, bushels	145,231	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	13
Rye, bushels	148	Whisky, bbls.	334
Oats, bushels	45,444	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $9 25@$9 37½ for Pots, and (nominally) $9 75@$10 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been salable and firm, including Java at 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 15c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been steady in price and in rather better request. Sales have been made of 1,462 bales, including 972 bales to spinners, 207 bales to speculators, and 283 bales to shippers. Messrs. FOSTER, GWYN & Co. sold to-day a bale of very choice new, long staple Gulf Cotton, grown by Mr. J. H. GREEN, of Carrol Parish, La., at 55c. ₱ lb., for export to Havre.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	24	24	24½@25
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25½	25¾	26 @26½
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Middling, ₱ lb.	30½		31 @31½
Good Middling, ₱ lb.	33	33	33½@—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	1,700
Receipts preceding week	1,530
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	394,728
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	620,930
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	884
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	218,108
Exports since Sept. 1	371,939
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,191,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,892,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,676,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,555,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	46,500
Estimated stock same time in 1867	85,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request since our last. Low grades have varied little in price. Most other descriptions, however, have been quoted off again 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,250 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$8; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $7 80@$8 65; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat, Extra State, at $8 65@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 60@$9 15 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 75@$8 00
Extra State	7 80@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 60@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 25@12 50
Extra Genesee	9 80@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 00@13 75

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 475 bbls. at $8 60@$9 50 for very poor to fair, and $9 60@$16 25 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in limited request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 875 sacks at $9 90@$12 as extremes for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in slack demand at $7 10@$9 60 for common to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 325 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 25 for Western, $5 65 for State, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75@$6 15 for Yellow and White City; $6 for Fairfax; $6 60 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 470 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and much depressed in price, to-day; sales have been reported of 31,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 47@$2 52½; Red and Amber Western at $2 22@$2 35; No. 1 Spring at $2 08@$2 10; No. 2 Spring at $2@$2 02, and White California at $2 77 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less active, opening rather buoyantly but closing decidedly in favor of purchasers; sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 21½ for unsound and damp; $1 22@$1 24 for sound new Mixed Western; $1 24½ for Extra do.; $1 24 for old Mixed Western, in store; $1 29 for White do., ₱ bushel. Rye has been in more request at from $1 55@$1 63½ for poor to very good Western, ₱ bushel; sales, 7,800 bushels. Nothing new in Peas or Barley. Of Barley Malt, sales of 12,200 bushels, chiefly Canada, at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats continue in fair request at former rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels old Western at 82c.@82½c., afloat, and 80½c.@81c., in store; also new Oats at 69½c.@74½c., and new and old Mixed at 76½c. ₱ bushel.

The *Albany Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Aug. 29, 1868:

Lumber—Lunette, Oswego; Cahawba, Oswego; T. B. Wright, Oswego; R. W. Owens, Buffalo; J. T. Pratt, Oswego; Major Anderson, Lyons Falls; Good Templar, Lyons Falls; E. F. Blanchard, Phœnix; Rolls, Lyons Falls; Lucretia, Corning; Frank W. Walrath, Lyons Falls; Fort Sumter, Oswego; E. Bundy, Oswego; Chas. E. Mills, Oswego; Frank H. Allen, Oswego; Isaac Wright, Buffalo; A. Nelson, Buffalo; Ady McGee, Oswego; Earl L. Cole, Oswego; C. E. Adams, Oswego; John J. Coville, Oswego; J. G. Merriman, Oswego; J. H. Robinson, Corning; A. F. Babcock, Corning; Emma Jones, Lyons Falls.

Salt—L. E. Harris, Syracuse; Levi Snell, Salina; John H. Drake, Salina; C. Johnson, Syracuse.

Coal—Fall Brook No. 17, Geneva; Bull's Eye, Geneva; M. Parker, Geneva; Matilda, Geneva; Dorset, Buffalo.

Oats—Shamrock, Buffalo; Armina, Oswego; W. N. Baker, Oswego.

Wheat—D. H. Winans, Buffalo.

Corn—Alexander, Buffalo; J. Carl Jackson, Buffalo.

Flour, &c.—A. Milliman, Phœnix; Ironsides, Rome.

Staves—H. A. Richmond, Buffalo; A. W. Ball, Lyons Falls.

Shipstuffs—Maggie Mathews, Buffalo.

Oil—Novelty, Buffalo.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Aug. 31, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	290,512	Barley, bushels	575
Corn, bushels	2,089,439	Malt, bushels	101,604
Oats, bushels	335,654	Peas, bushels	37,786

HAY—North River Bale has been in good demand at 70c.@85c., for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair demand at 75c.@90c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quite dull, including American at 10c.@35c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@30c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@12½c.; New-York State, good to prime, 15c.@20c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 25c.@30c.; Eastern, prime to choice, 15c.@25c.; Wisconsins, common to fair, 15c.@20c.; Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 25c.@35c.; Bavarians, 20c.@30c.; Belgians, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at about previous prices, including Porto Rico at 46c.@66c.; Cuba at 32c.@52c.; English Islands at 53c.@54c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 25; Pitch at $3 25@$3 37 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, yet firm, including Crude Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Bleached Whale at 92c.@95c.; Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 12; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 60; Red Oil at 85c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 05@$1 10; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more request at 14c.@14½c., for Crude in bulk; 20c.@20½c. for do. in bbls.; 29½c.@32½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at essentially unaltered prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at $28 75@$28 85 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 75, cash; $28 75 for Old Mess; $25 75@$26 for Prime Mess, and $23 50@$24 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 250 bbls. New Mess, last half of September delivery, seller's option, at $28 75 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are scarce, quiet and firm; sales equal to 150 packages, at 16c.@19½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 13c.@14c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues scarce and firm; sales, 125 boxes at 18c. for Stretford and 16½c. for Short Rib. Lard is in better request, and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 850 tcs. and bbls. at 18½c.@19½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 19c.@19½c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb.; also 250 tcs. Prime Steam, seller to Oct. 10, at 19c. ₱ lb. Beef is dull at $14@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 125 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $35@$36 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in limited demand at $25@$31 for State and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been slow of sale. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₱ lb	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	43 @45
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	38 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	37 @40
State and Jersey, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania, fresh pails ₱ lb.	40 @50
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	37 @39
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	35 @36
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	30 @33
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16½@17½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	16 @17
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14½@15½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been plenty and in moderate demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@14½c., and 535 boxes Havana, at 10c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 78,500 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12⅝c.; 50,600 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@19½c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 300 bbls., in bond, at 70c. ₱ gallon. Market heavy.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of August, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. notice thus: "The improved demand noticed in our last report continued throughout the month, and a very large amount of business has been consummated, partly for manufacturers' account, many having bought in anticipation of their wants, and partly on speculation. An advance of 10@15 ₱ cent. has been established on Domestic Fleeces. A great scarcity of the low and medium qualities exists, which we think will be more severely felt as the season advances. California and Texas Wools have been in active demand at improved rates, and the stock is considerably reduced. Fine and Foreign Wools remain neglected, the advance on fleece being insufficient as yet to induce manufacturers to turn their attention to them. Of the medium qualities of foreign there is no stock. In low Foreign Carpet Wools there has been a fair demand for the worsted descriptions, but at no marked improvement in prices, while the short or filling kinds (of which the market is comparatively bare) have been in good request at advanced rates. From the English markets we are advised that at the Liverpool Auction Sales of low Wools a decline from last May's rates of 1d. to 2d. ₱ lb. on East Indias had taken place; and also that Donskoi and similar kinds of wool are neglected. At the London sales of Colonial Wools, which commenced on the middle of August, prices were lower, and a considerable portion of the offering had been withdrawn. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1867 were 38,817 bales, 18,893,567 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1, to July 26, 1868, were 16,005 bales, 7,328,805 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York for month up to Aug. 22, 1868, were 1,677 bales, 942,994 lbs.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York Aug. 31, 1868.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do.	44@47
Common and ¼ do.	44@47
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra to XX do.	47@53
½ and ¾ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼	45@48
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	43@47
½ and ¾ blood fleece	43@46
Common and ¼ fleece	43@46
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	28@35
Common fleece	23@26
Common fleece, burry	20@25
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	31@34
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	23@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@26
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@[illegible]
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	38@45
Western limed, pulled	40@48
Southern limed, pulled	35@40
Tub washed	48@57
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@20
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	26@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@43
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	@
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian washed	@
Peruvian unwashed	@
Peruvian, limed, pulled	@
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	@
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	@
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	[illegible]
Mexican, washed, medium	[illegible]
Mexican, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	22@26

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day without any notable changes in rates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A SAMPLE ROOM. FINEST LOCATION down town, in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange and Treasury Department, with lease, stock and fixtures, license, insurance, &c. Inquire at No. 5 Pine-st. for two days, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF THE old-established millinery store, 41 feet deep, with basement, No. 799 6th-av.; or would be sold for other business.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
FIRE FLY, OR THE FRIEND OF THE FLAG. Characters by Miss Lotta, Messrs. Charles Fisher, B. T. Ringgold, George Holland, C. H. Rockwell, W. J. Leonard, Miss Mary Barrett and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Lardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE at 2 o'clock. Evening—LORLE. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier, and others. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
FOUL PLAY. Characters by Mrs. Harry Watkins and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE IN THE STREETS, FALSE COLORS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
ELIZABETH. Characters by Mrs. F. W. Lander, Messrs. J. H. Taylor, George Becks, and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN; OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
BARBER BLU. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL,
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A special envoy from Spain arrived at Paris yesterday and had an interview with the Emperor. It is asserted that he is commissioned to form an alliance with Napoleon, whereby he shall sustain the ruling dynasty of Spain, in consideration of support being given him by that Power in case of a European war.

The Captain of the American yacht *Sappho*, recently defeated in the international yacht race, has challenged the owner of the *Aline*, which was second in the last race, to another trial of speed. It is reported that the challenge has been accepted.

The Spanish Minister to Rome has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted by the Queen.

Mr. Mason Jones, a Liberal candidate for Parliament from Queens County, Ireland, has been forced to retire from the contest in consequence of the bitter hostility raised against him on account of his anti-Catholic proclivities.

The authorities of the City of Cork have adopted a resolution asking for the release of all Fenian prisoners.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Hamburg yesterday, with his yacht.

The reports of an insurrection in Paraguay against the Government of President Lopez are denounced as inventions of the enemy.

GENERAL.

Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., recently President of Bowdoin College, who has been absent in Europe for the past fifteen months in the interest of the Maine Historical Society, reached his home in Brunswick on Saturday last.

The verdict in the suit brought by appeal from the decree of the Judge of Probate, allowing the will and codicil of Sarah Bumstead, which was tried in the Supreme Court last October for the second time, has been set aside and a new trial granted. The jury found that the testatrix did not execute the will in ignorance of the contents, and that she was not induced to make it by fraud and undue influence, as was claimed. Exceptions were taken to the findings of the jury, on the ground that they were against the weight of evidence.

The Maryland new State Asylum for Deaf Mutes, in Frederick, is to be formally opened to-morrow.

J. Vincent Browne, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts Fifth District, died in Salem on Saturday. He was formerly Navy Agent there.

At Edwardsville, Ill., on Tuesday afternoon last, as a torchlight procession was forming in front of the Republican Club-room, a slight altercation occurred between Mr. Wm. Henderson, a respected citizen of Troy, in that State, who was one of the torch-bearers, and Michael Desmond, a Democratic Irishman. The difficulty was over in a moment, but about half an hour afterward, as the procession was entering the Court-house yard, Desmond came behind Henderson and dealt him a blow on the head with a revolver, near the right temple, crushing in the skull, and so seriously injuring him that he died the next day.

The wife of a Philadelphia policeman on Saturday threw her grand-child, three months old, out of a second-story window, fracturing its skull. The woman has been an inmate of an insane hospital for a year or more, and was released under the belief that she was fully cured of her insanity. Before she was sent there, she threw two of her own children out of windows of her house, but neither of them was seriously injured.

Robert Allen and Matthew Riley, while engaged in tearing down Boal-street Terrace, in Cincinnati, on Saturday, were instantly killed by the building falling upon them.

A malarious fever of a malignant type is prevalent at York, Penn., and a large number of persons, one account says hundreds, are down with it. The physicians do not know to what cause to assign the sickness.

A spark from a passing tug at Cleveland, Ohio, ignited the refuse oil upon the river on Saturday morning, and it blazed up furiously. It burned for half an hour, and it was with great difficulty that the fire was prevented from communicating with buildings on the river's banks.

Hon. A. M. Buchanan died in New-Orleans on the 26th ult. He was on the Supreme Bench of Louisiana for several years previous to the war.

Remi Gilmore, a farmer, and his wife, were murdered at their home in Queen Anne County, Md., on Friday morning last. Mr. Gilmore was found lying on the floor with his head cut and mashed with an ax, and dead; his wife dreadfully cut also with an ax, but alive at the time, though insensible. The house had been ransacked, and a small trunk containing money taken. Suspicion points to a negro man as the perpetrator of the crime.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says the President expressed himself highly gratified with the account Gen. Rosencrans gave of his interview with the Southern leaders, and urged him to publish over his own signature the conclusions to which he had been led by his conference with the Confederate Generals. The same correspondent states that information has been received from Canada to the effect that John C. Breckinridge has determined to petition the President for a pardon, and that he may soon be expected in Washington.

George D. Burridge, of Boston, took three lady friends out to ride in St. Johnsbury, Vt., last Tuesday, and in endeavoring to turn around in a narrow place, backed horse, vehicle, passengers and all through a board fence and down a bank fifty feet high. No one was killed, though all were badly demoralized, and the carriage required reconstruction.

The following vessels were sold at auction at the prices named at the Portsmouth Navy-yard on Wednesday: *Lenapee*, $17,000; *Yuca*, $9,500; *Tacony*, $20,000; *Maratanza*, $32,000; *Peoria*, $6,900; *Winooski*, $19,000.

Mr. B. G. Fabian, of Boston, while riding in the cars on the Boston and Albany Railroad on Saturday, thrust his hand out of a window to knock the ashes from his cigar just as the train dashed through a bridge. The timbers caught his arm and snapped the bone in two pieces above the elbow.

The two hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the settlement of the Popham Colony was celebrated by 800 citizens of Maine and others on the site of Fort Popham, near Bath, on Saturday last. Hon. Jas. W. Bradbury, of Augusta, presided; Rev. Dr. Harris, President of Bowdoin College, acted as Chaplain, and speeches were made by several gentlemen.

The base ball match between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Atlantics of Brooklyn came off yesterday at the Quaker City, and resulted in favor of the Philadelphians by a score of 18 to 9.

Melville Foster and Mons. Rudolph, the "mysterious Frenchman," played a match at billiards last night of eight games. Foster won six of the eight.

The election in Vermont for State officers and members of Congress is held to-day. Wilmington, Del., elects its municipal officers to-day.

Gen. A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, renewing his request to be brought to trial upon the charges made against him in the report of the Select Joint Committee on Ordnance.

Ex-Gov. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, is quite ill. His disease, at first taking the shape of a nervous fever, has now assumed a typhoid character.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks gave a very pleasant and well-attended festival at Bellevue Gardens yesterday afternoon and evening, at which many well-known negro minstrels and actors were present.

A new German Grant and Colfax Club was organized at the hall, corner of Houston and Allen streets, last evening.

The Tobacco Manufacturers' Protective Association held their second meeting at the Steuben House, Bowery, yesterday, and adopted a code of by-laws, and elected permanent officers.

The Democrats met at Tammany Hall yesterday, and elected delegates to attend the State Democratic Convention at Albany to-morrow. The delegates were instructed to vote solidly for the nomination of John T. Hoffman for Governor.

A Frenchman, living at No. 517 Pearl-street, claims to have invented a flying machine, which can be propelled rapidly and in safety against any current of air. He asks for funds to enable him to build a working model.

Cotton was rather more sought after yesterday at steady rates. Breadstuffs were less active. Oats were firmer. Most other articles in the line lower. Provisions were quiet. Lard was held with more confidence. Groceries and freights inactive.

Beef cattle are selling at higher rates than were quoted last week, when very few were sold for more than 16c. ℔ ℔. But this week a great many were taken at 16½c.@17c. ℔ ℔. Common to fair bullocks found a ready market at 14c.@15c. ℔ ℔. A large proportion of the receipts consisted of good to prime bullocks. The sheep market is steady. Small droves of selected sheep were sold at 6c. ℔ ℔., gross weight. Large droves of prime sheep, 5c.@5½c. ℔ ℔. Hundreds were sold for $1 25 ℔ head. Others, a shade better, brought 3c. ℔ ℔., and some 4c. ℔ ℔., gross weight. The market is well supplied with inferior sheep. The hog market is steady with tolerably firm prices. Receipts are fully equal to the requirements of the trade. Most of the arrivals are slaughtered and dressed before they are sold. Dressed hogs sell for 12c.@14c. ℔ ℔. Most of the sales are made at about 13c. ℔ ℔. Live hogs sell for about 1½c.@2c. ℔ ℔. lower than the price when dressed.

The President and the South.

"Andrew Johnson to the Rescue," is the heading with which Mr. John Forsyth introduces to the readers of the Mobile *Register* the following dispatch, credited to correspondence of the Louisville *Journal*:

> "In a recent conversation, the President expressed himself unreservedly and warmly on the condition of affairs in Tennessee. In regard to the calling out of the militia by Brownlow, he pointed to the constitutional provision that no State could organize a standing army in time of peace, and said that if these militia were thus unlawfully called out, they would be confronted by the National troops. In order to carry out this line of policy, a new Commander of the Department, in place of Gen. Thomas, was canvassed, and the names of Gens. Rousseau, Gordon Granger and Gillem mentioned prominently therewith."

On this dispatch the *Register* remarks:

> "The influence that such a policy on the part of the President, if firmly adhered to and vigorously carried out, would have on the condition of affairs in Tennessee and all the Southern States, can hardly be estimated, even by those who are directly interested."

That one part of the statement is true, the more recently reported interview of the President with a reactionary delegation from Tennessee has clearly proved. The doctrine attributed by the Louisville *Journal's* informant to Mr. Johnson is identical with that which he expounded the other day for the encouragement of the lawless element which chafes under the repressive measures of Gov. Brownlow. It is evident that Mr. Johnson is inclined as far as possible to weaken the authority of the Southern Executives; and the oversight of Congress in allowing a provision to continue which was enacted under entirely different circumstances, affords both a pretext and an opportunity which he will not hesitate to turn to the account of the Democratic Party.

The proposed removal of Gen. Thomas, and the substitution of a commander more clearly in political fellowship with the President, is in keeping with other parts of the scheme. Not only would he deprive the loyal Governments of the means of maintaining their authority, but he desires to place the national troops under commands whose bias is toward the Democracy.

We agree with Mr. Forsyth, that if this policy be "firmly adhered to and vigorously carried out" by the President, its effect will not be limited to Tennessee. Its influence throughout the South will be so immediate and so great that it "can hardly be estimated." Whatever it amounts to, we may be sure that it will be altogether on the side of the disaffected element, and that its exercise will be prejudicial to the rights and interests of the loyal people. The satisfaction which the prospect affords to the rebel Press indicates the light in which Mr. Johnson's course in regard to the maintenance of peace is viewed at the South.

The subject is a grave one, and one which official wrongheadedness may at any moment swell into gigantic proportions. The telegram from Arkansas *viâ* St. Louis is, we trust, an exaggeration, if not an invention. But it were criminal to ignore the danger of collision which exists there, as elsewhere in the South, in consequence of the aggressive spirit which the proceedings of the New-York Convention, and the known sympathies of Mr. Johnson, have imparted to the Democracy. They were obstinate before; they are now defiant. And nothing but extreme care, and the adoption of a wiser course by the President will avert very serious trouble. It is not pleasant to confess the fact, but nothing can be gained by closing our eyes to its existence. Disloyalty manifests itself in forms which constantly grow worse; and the duty of the President is certainly not performed when he takes counsel with, and in effect supports, those who are hostile to loyal rule. To be half-hearted or indifferent would be bad enough at a time when the maintenance of order in ten or eleven States is in a large degree contingent on the course of Federal authority. But the position is infinitely more serious when, as at present, the party whose plans imperil peace are able to point to the President as a sympathizer and a possible ally.

Specie Payments—The Essential Preliminary.

The discussion as to the resumption of specie payments, *apropos* of Mr. Spinner's letter, may be harmless, but it is also idle. There can be no patented process for getting back to a solid gold basis. The Secretary of the Treasury, like the Treasurer, might not be unwilling to try the experiment, but there is too much common sense in Congress to allow it to be made. The question of resumption is one, not of legislation or Treasury orders, but of confidence. It is folly to talk of paying gold until the country has faith in the ability of the Government to maintain coin payments, when resumed. They might indeed be nominally begun to-morrow, as Mr. Spinner and others seem to think, but how long would the reserve last? Just long enough to show the grossness of the blunder. And then we should have suspension again, operating more mischievously than ever.

The growth of confidence is the essential preliminary to financial reforms, resumption included. By no hocus-pocus is it possible to persuade note-holders that greenbacks are as good as gold, so long as they are at a discount in the market. The premium carried by gold is an insuperable obstacle in the path of these who proclaim that to get specie payments we have but to will them; and there can be no permanent reduction of that until the November crisis be passed satisfactorily, and some progress be made toward the funding of the debt.

The objection to the discussion of the subject is, then, that it diverts attention from really vital questions, and affords scope for the charlatanry which the mention of currency always evokes. It is as worthless, practically, as the controversy touching the payment for bonds which the Treasury is in no condition to redeem; while it may similarly tend to invest with importance projects and principles calculated to increase the prevailing embarassment. The country does not need dogmas or even specie payments half so much as the confidence which shall inspire new life into industry and enterprise. Give us prosperity, and specie payments will follow as a matter of course. And the only way of getting nearer to them than now is, so to terminate the pending struggle for political supremacy that the continuance of loyal authority shall be assured. The defeat of the Democracy will secure peace, in the train of which will follow such an improvement of national credit as will render funding of the debt feasible, and other financial reforms sure. When the country becomes accustomed to this happier state of things, talk as to specie payments will be in order. Just now a debate about alchemy would be quite as profitable.

Mr. Griswold and the Monitor—The Case Closed.

Democratic journals have endeavored to detract from Mr. Griswold's honorable fame in this matter—after the manner of their kind—the *World* and the *Argus* crying "shoddy contractor," and the *Sun* and the more respectable organs working up the plausible but utterly unfounded fallacy that, after all, Mr. Griswold was probably as well secured as contractors in general.

Now, there is just one brief, unembarrassed, documentary and notorious fact that takes the whole spirit and substance out of every such statement and implication. The contract for the *Monitor* contained *a guarantee and forfeiture in case of failure in any of the properties and points of the vessel as proposed.* Although three-fourths of the contracted price for the vessel had been advanced to Mr. Griswold and associates upon her completion, she was not accepted until after she had whipped the *Merrimac*. She was, during that battle, the property of Mr. Griswold and associates, upon which Government had a nominal lien to the extent of the payments. The Government and its advisers disbelieved in the *Monitor* and *intended* to hold her builders to strict account. The Government only contracted with them upon the assurance that they were able to pay the forfeit. It advanced a part of the money, just as a bank would have done, upon ample security, and it took the same precaution against losing it as did the banks with which the contractors dealt. The worst case—the gravest charge that can be made out against Mr. Griswold—is that he borrowed a part of the money required to carry the *Monitor*. If he had borrowed it from one source instead of another, he would have been held to no stricter account, but then, perhaps, his patriotism and liberality would have been more conspicuous.

Just one other consideration renders Mr. Griswold's record in this matter, not only clear and unembarrassed, but brilliant and enviable. As no Court allows the reading of an old patent by the light of later improvements, so it is manifestly unjust and even ridiculous to measure the risk of building the *Monitor*, by the present success of iron-clad warfare. We must go back to the state of the art, which has advanced since the *Monitor* was launched, as much as steam navigation has since the days of the *Sirius* and *Great Western*. Contracting to build the *Monitor* in 1861, was like contracting to cross the Atlantic by steam in 1838 or by telegraph in 1858. Had Mr. Griswold carried off the contract from numerous competitors, to furnish an ordinary ten-knot screw steamer, at a good price and in a reasonable time, his risk of loss would not have been great. But he besieged the unwilling Bureau for a chance to sell them what seemed to them as impossible, although as valuable, as the philosopher's stone or perpetual motion. So complete was their unbelief, that they would not agree to take it if it *did* work, and only upon the personal interference of President Lincoln, did the contractors get the promise of a reasonable compensation if they *did* find the philosopher's stone.

Mr. Griswold's record is simply this—and no amount of partisan misrepresentation or polite sophistry can change it—the country was in a dreadful strait for naval defence; how fearful the need was few men saw till after the *Monitor* had met it. The *Monitor* was the only scheme proposed that *might* even relieve the Government, and Mr. Griswold was the only man at hand who had the power of influence and money combined, and the liberality and patriotism to exercise them in this direction. He shouldered his part of the risk, and persuaded his enlightened associates to shoulder theirs; he acted at once, he advanced money, he devoted his own time and energy; and he was *just in time* to prevent what would have been the great disaster of the war. Meanwhile the Government Bureaus disbelieved if they did not ridicule him; but he pressed on in what promised to be disgrace and loss, but which, through his faith, energy and patriotism, turned out to be of almost inestimable value to the country.

The Policy of Reaction.

The Democratic Party proposes to reverse the decision of a great war. It does not hesitate now, any more than in 1864, to pronounce the struggle of loyal men to maintain the Union a monstrous iniquity. Nor is this strange; for the men who acknowledge Seymour as their leader to-day are the men who rebelled, or sympathized with rebellion; they are the men who opposed the National Government on Southern battle-fields or in Northern Democratic Conventions; they are the men, in short, who tried to prevent the success of the national troops, and, when this attempt proved futile, tried to prevent any restoration which should not be dictated to loyal people by subdued rebels.

No amount of argument can convince the people that this is not the attitude of the Democratic Party, when that party so distinctly accepts the policy of reaction—when it so persistently maintains all which it has hitherto maintained, notwithstanding the results of the war, and notwithstanding the present necessities of peaceful restoration. No special issues as between the bondholders and the people can divert any patriot from the main interests involved in this Presidential campaign. The people clearly understand that by their votes in November they are to decide whether they really *meant anything* by the war against Disunionists, and *exactly what* they meant. They spoke pretty plainly in 1864, and again in 1866, and their verdict will be once more and finally given in the coming elections.

Mr. Beecher on the Situation.

Yesterday morning the *World*, quoting a paragraph of a late letter of Mr. Beecher's, which has been going the rounds of the Press, (as most of his well-put utterances have a way of doing,) endeavors to break its force by revamping the talk about that gentleman's well-known "Cleveland letter," and the one to members of his church, which shortly after followed it. In so doing the *World* says some true things and some which will not stand the test of examination. Mr. Beecher's record, generally regardless of parties or men, happens to be one singularly consistent in regard to principles, and we are not at all loth to take a look at it.

The paragraph which the *World* quotes is this:

> Since all the men who sought to destroy this Government are rallying around Seymour, it is fit that all the men who stood up for the Union should gather about Grant. It is an honor that will not happen twice in a man's lifetime to have a chance to vote for such a man as Grant. No young man can well afford to throw away his chance. Even if done, it ought to be in favor of some better man than he who, through all the years from 1860 to 1868, studied how to help Southern treason without incurring the risks and pains of overt and courageous treasonable acts. I am very truly yours,
>
> HENRY WARD BEECHER.

That journal then goes on to remark:

> "This is the same Mr. Beecher, who, two years ago, poured scorn upon the policy which he has since supported, which Gen. Grant supports, and which Gov. Seymour has steadily opposed. Mr. Beecher was bullied out of the good sense and manly sentiments he then expressed, by a rebellious commotion in the Plymouth Church. Is it quite becoming in a minister of the Gospel who skulked out of a position he had deliberately taken for fear of losing his salary—is it quite in accordance either with decorum or a proper sense of his own personal infirmities for such a man to wantonly accuse Gov. Seymour of disguising his sentiments from apprehension of consequences? What he falsely accuses Gov. Seymour of doing, Mr. Beecher has himself done in a manner as conspicuous as it was pitiful and humiliating."

Passing over the self-evident fact that Mr. Beecher's allusion to Gov. Seymour concerns simply that eminent politician's consistent opposition to the whole Union cause, from a Northern instead of a boldly Southern standpoint, let us follow the *World* on Mr. Beecher. In its own way it proceeds to relate the occurrences of two years ago, when Mr. Beecher wrote his letter to the Cleveland Convention of Solders and Sailors, which it justly characterizes as one "of great eloquence and vigor," details the commotion in his church and among the extreme Radical journals, and intimates, or rather says plainly, that when Mr. Beecher "found Plymouth Church in a storm," and saw a likelihood of losing his "enormous salary," he "wilted and succumbed." Well, how was it?

The first letter distinctly enunciated these few points:

1. Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union: this was the cause of the war.

2. Prompt admission of loyal individual representatives from the late rebel States would leave a more healthful tone of mind in the South than a general exclusion until each State could be admitted on generally applied conditions.

3. Delay would heighten the difficulty.

4. Classification and separation of the freedmen from the white population would be likely to entail the very evils we desire to avoid for them.

5. If Southern society were calmed, settled and occupied, and soothed with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies would be needed there, and by schools, churches, free Press and increasing free speech, evils might be attacked and good secured.

6. The freedmen must work and grow up to manhood; no people ever achieved freedom save through suffering and labor.

Thus the points desired by all parties seemed to be suggestively provided for. Upon the tumult among his friends, (and those who ought to have been enough so to trust his motives, even if they doubted his sagacity,) Mr. Beecher wrote his second letter, virtually to his own church. What did it say?

Frankly, strongly, clearly, it *reasserted* the utterances of the first; expressed surprise that there should be such a sudden outcry at his writing in a condensed form the doctrines which, for twelve months, he had been, in the pulpit and on the platform, advocating with all his power; saying squarely, "*I deem its views sound; I am not sorry I wrote it,*" "I am not going weakly to turn away from my settled convictions of the public weal for fear that bad men will praise or good men blame."

Does that sound like "wilting" or "succumbing?" Hardly. Why then does Mr. Beecher now oppose the election of Gov. Seymour, who has "steadily opposed" the policy which Mr. Beecher himself then objected to? We do not profess to know Mr. Beecher's motives save by his words, and as we find sufficient in them to, inferentially at least, account for his actions, we prefer to judge by them.

In that same letter Mr. Beecher also says: "*The whole problem of reconstruction would practically pivot on the harmony of Mr. Johnson and Congress.*" No one needs be told how by mutual repulsion Mr. Johnson and Congress came to absolute discord, and as they respectively offered the only two policies which the shaping of parties allowed to come before the people, each containing much that was distasteful and disapproved, Mr. Beecher, like the rest of his fellow-citizens, had to choose that which was the least objectionable. The whole North did likewise, and the Congressional policy was set in operation. All of stability that the South has to-day depends upon its maintenance; for, though doubtless it might have been better, the reckless abandonment of what the war gained to those who fought for the Union would have been unspeakably worse.

Mr. Beecher says also in that letter: "The longer the South is left in turmoil the worse it will be for the negro," and the whole letter breathes the spirit of love and hope of early healthfulness and prosperity for the whole Southern community and population. This is the key-note of the campaign as it stands to-day. "Let us have peace." The failure of impeachment was the end of extremism in Congress. The overthrow of Wade and Butler was the nomination of Grant and Colfax. The death of Radicalism was the resurrection of Republicanism. It is too late to turn back and annihilate Reconstruction, which, faulty as it was, has been mainly successful, and is now the only hope of peace and prosperity to the South.

Mr. Beecher is not a partisan politician, but he is a clear-sighted thinker and statesman. He is a man of unblemished integrity and unusual worth, and we honor him for his great services to the country, at home and abroad. But in this matter we regard him only as the exponent of thousands of intelligent men, who shared his opinions two years ago, and who now find themselves in the same position. They "gather about Grant."

The French Preparations for War.

France is ready for war. Such, at least, is the announcement made by Marshal Niel. The reorganization of the army is completed, a sufficient supply of Chassepots has been laid in, and every arrangement necessary to enable France to take the field at a moment's notice has been perfected. Two years ago, she was confessedly in a position of military inferiority as compared with her neighbor, rival, and possible enemy, Prussia. And during that two years she has strained every nerve in order to develop her military resources to the fullest possible extent. The Emperor and his Ministers have never ceased to proclaim their pacific intentions, but they have never affected to desire peace on any other basis than that of the military supremacy of France. Permanent peace, they have over and over again declared, is only to be secured by French domination in the affairs of Europe. France is now, according to Marshal Niel's statement, prepared to assert that domination, and to view with "indifference" the policy of other nations.

It now remains to be seen whether France will assume an aggressive policy with regard to any of the numerous grounds of dispute between herself and Prussia that could at any moment furnish matter for a *casus belli*. If the Emperor means war, he will have no difficulty in finding a ready pretext for throwing down the gage of battle. Prussia can have no desire to precipitate matters, and we do not look for any aggressive step on her part. If she had wished for war she would have forced France into the commencement of hostilities a year ago. The Prussian army is not now in a more effective state than it was at the time of Sadowa, while France has taken advantage of the interval to increase her army by fifty per cent, and to double its efficiency by improved armament. If war is to come, France must be the aggressor, as Prussia can afford to wait in the accomplishment of her great German policy, and can have no possible interest in wantonly provoking a conflict with France. It is to Napoleon that the attention of Europe is now directed, and the slightest indications of his future policy will be watched for with the utmost interest. He has been avowedly preparing for a possible war for the last twelve months, ever since France uttered the "cry of alarm" at finding herself comparatively powerless for the offensive. And now it is officially announced that France is ready for all contingencies. It looks as if a crisis were at hand.

MINOR TOPICS.

There are four or five prominent Democratic candidates for Governor at the Albany Convention to-morrow—Murphy, Church, Hoffman and others, and at this time Hoffman's chances seem the best. Let him and the others, however, be prepared for some such underground movements as were carried on at the Tammany Convention, which may suddenly bring out some unexpected candidate, and put him on the track.

Very little has been revealed to the public of the nature of the practices carried on at the house in Amity-place, where an unfortunate young woman died last week under painful and suspicious circumstances. The Coroner's inquest on the case will be resumed to-day. The two Grindles, and the so-called "students" of the house, ought to be rigidly examined, and inquiries should be made of the Police as to the character of the establishment, and the purposes to which it is devoted. We think the Board of Health might very properly take such a place under inspection, and compel it to furnish a certified record of the births and deaths within its walls.

The election of Grant will be of incalculable advantage to the South. It will secure peace and order for every State. It will establish their constitutional liberties on the basis of equal rights. It will restore their prosperity by giving assurances of safety to Northern capital, Northern emigration and Northern industry. It will destroy the power of the old rebel element. In a short time the South itself will regard the defeat of Seymour and the election of Grant as it formerly regarded rebel defeats, as a "blessing in disguise."

The Democrats are arguing against elevating a soldier to high civil office, while Major-Gen. Blair is a candidate on their ticket for the second highest civil office in the country, with a prospect (a poor prospect, it must be admitted,) of the Presidency. Major-Gen. McClellan was their last Presidential candidate.

The party songs of the present campaign are rather worse than usual at election times. In the Fremont campaign there were some very inspiriting lyrics; and in the first Lincoln campaign, there were a number of fresh and free songs for the hour. In the second Lincoln campaign, the "John Brown" song was in everybody's mouth. In the present campaign we have neither seen nor heard anything that is either inspiriting or calculated to be popular. As for the Democratic rhymes, all that we have seen are abominable, consisting mainly of foul and vulgar abuse of the Republicans, and the great man who is the Republican candidate. A first-rate Republican lyric, inspired with ideas of freedom, swelling with patriotic enthusiasm, ringing with the praises of our illustrious candidate, and melodious in its lines, would be "worth its weight in gold" to the party, and the millions of Republicans whose feelings will need lyrical expression between now and November.

We are pleased to see that Secretary McCulloch has taken in hand the work of attempting some reduction of the forces and the expenses in the Custom Houses of this City and other large cities. We have no doubt of his ability to cut down expenditures largely here. There are too many sinecures about the place. There are too many persons who have little or nothing to do, and draw large pay for neglecting it. There are too many places given as political rewards and for party purposes. There are too many expenses that are double what they ought to be. The country can't afford it. The Treasury can't stand it. The tax-payers are out of patience with it. If the local functionaries won't do their duty, the Secretary himself should have investigations made, and peremptorily direct the cutting down.

The Southern papers are still complaining of the uncertainty of negro labor, and the want of anything like assurance that the blacks will remain with their employers during the planting and gathering of the crops. And yet these papers are doing all they can to repel the current of white emigration that is ready to be turned to the South. They style the Northerners who have settled down South carpet-baggers and scalawags, and demand that they shall suffer social ostracism, and be denied the opportunities of business and labor unless they vote the Copperhead ticket. These foolish and narrow-minded people may retain control of the South for a time; but it is certain that they cannot hold power very long in this America, and in this era of grace, and freedom, and dollars.

If the white people of South Carolina, who have been appealing to the President for protection against the blacks, would read a treatise on the "Ethnology of the Negro or Prognathous Race," by Robert E. Campbell, M. D., of Mobile, which the Mobile *Register* has just published, they would get over all their apprehensions of negro insurrection. Dr. Campbell says:

> "*There never has been an insurrection of the prognathous race against their masters; and from the nature of the ethnical elements of the race there never can be.* Hayti is no exception, it will be seen, when the true history of the so-called insurrection of that island is written. There have been neighborhood disturbances and bloodshed caused by fanaticism and by mischievous white men getting among them and infusing their will into them or mesmerizing them; but fortunately, there is an ethnological law of their nature which estops the evil influence of such characters by limiting their influence strictly to personal acquaintances. The prognathous tribes, in every place and country, are jealous and suspicious of all strangers, black or white, and have ever been so."

Dr. Campbell also gives some instructions as to the proper way of governing and punishing persons of the negro or prognathous race, which must make white folks lament the downfall of slavery, and the passage of the Civil Rights bill:

> "They also regard as a right, when punished, not to be punished in anger, but with cool deliberation. They also require, as a right, when punished, to be punished with a whip or switch, and not with a stick or the fist. In this particular the ethnical law of their nature is different from all other human races. A remarkable ethnological peculiarity of the prognathous race is that any deserved punishment, inflicted on them with a switch, cowhide or whip, puts them into a good humor with themselves and the executioner of the punishment, provided he manifest satisfaction by regarding the offence as atoned for."

We really think, if all these things be true, that the *prognathous* race ought to be considered the "superior race" of the South.

In the registration of citizens for the forthcoming election it must be remembered that a law of July, 1862, provides that any alien who has enlisted in the army, (regular or volunteer,) and been honorably discharged, shall be admitted to citizenship upon his petition, without any previous declaration of his intention to become a citizen.

In the speech which Horatio Seymour delivered in March last, he put forth financial ideas of a very different kind from those of the platform on which he was nominated. His argument was entirely in the interest of those bondholders whom the Democratic Party now denounce as "bloated aristocrats." He alleged that it was a mistake to suppose that our Government bonds are mostly held by capitalists—showed that the bulk of them belonged to business men, the active and the laboring members of society, and declared that the "destruction of these securities would make a widespread ruin and distress which would reach into every workshop and every district, however humble." And in the speech which he delivered in this City a few days before his nomination, he took the same ground, saying:

> "All the funds of savings banks and life insurance companies are not put in Government bonds, but *they hold an amount which would cripple or ruin them if the bonds were paid, or if they are paid in debased paper.* If we add the trusts of widows and orphans we find that 2,500,000 persons are interested in Government bonds who are not capitalists, and who are compulsory owners at present prices under the operations of our laws."

Behold to what depth of dishonesty ambition has now brought this trading politician!

The colored members of the Georgia Legislature are taking a very sensible way of demonstrating their title to the places they occupy. When their eligibility was denied last week, they asked permission to be heard on the question, and their ablest men have delivered arguments that ought to be considered a sufficient answer to the allegation of their want of brains and legislative capacity. "The mind's the measure of the man."

The Memphis *Bulletin* is not only bashful itself, but respects the bashfulness of others. The leading article in its issue of Friday last is entitled "Epithalamium," and after speaking of the ecstacies of love and matrimony, it goes on to say:

> "If there be any man in the State able to preserve the golden mean, we should most certainly say that that man is Hon. Connally F. Trigg, United States District Judge for the three districts of Tennessee. Last Tuesday the Judge was married to Mrs. Randall McGavock, of Nashville, and at once departed northward in search of the honeymoon. We cannot tell him anything about the many virtues of his *sposa cara*—he knows it all, and more too. For does not Sidney say that love, like a pair of spectacles, makes everything seem greater which is seen through it? And we must be permitted to hope," &c., &c.

What man, and what woman, would not be proud to live in Memphis?

The partisans of Prussia are talking of an "Empire of Germany," in the House of Hohenzollern. This is reasonable, and perhaps inevitable. The traditions of the German race all glorify the memory of their Lords Paramount and the historic renown of the Kaisers, whose empire was extinguished by Napoleon I. after Austerlitz. If "traditions" are to be in vogue in France, they can show a stronger logic in Germany—"the Empire" as it was styled, in those days when there was no other in Christendom. Perhaps this "step" in the Imperial direction would be too daring for the King of Prussia. It would certainly have a decided reverberation in Europe.

The story of the *ticks* told by the Cincinnati *Gazette* is a very serious one. These ticks are said to have shown themselves in the bodies of two dead cows at a farm near that city, and it was thought they were the cause of the disease, and had been brought from the South with the animals. After a time they were seen to throw off their sprawling legs and get wings, like our "millers" and other insects. In this condition they would, no doubt, propagate their kind, in a peripatetic way, and so spread the plague in the North. The dead cows should have been burnt. The only hope concerning those pests is that they may have "other posts to bite them," and so lessen their powers of devastation.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Dramatic continuity, which had been interrupted at the Broadway Theatre, was resumed last evening, when the regular Fall season had its commencement, and Mrs. Lander began a brief engagement. This distinguished actress made her reappearance as *Elisabeth* in that American version of Giacometti's Italian tragedy with which she entered upon and exhausted her engagement at the French Theatre one year ago. The character was made familiar to American audiences by Madame Ristori, and as an impressive personation, it is to be regarded as one of Mrs. Lander's most successful studies. She was vehemently recalled last night after the berating of *Essex* in act third, and also at the end of the play. The audience was numerous and a worthy one. Mr. J. H. Taylor sustained the part of *Essex* as in Mrs. Lander's previous representations of the play in this City, and Mr. Becks, Mr. Jack, and Miss Turner, afforded her excellent support in the other important parts. The same play is announced for every evening during the present week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE FAREWELL OF MR. WHEATLEY.

The intelligence that Mr. Wheatley would say "good-by" to his friends and the public, on retiring from management, helped to swell the audience which gathered at Niblo's Garden last evening, and the theatre was early crowded. As the curtain fell upon the first act of "Barbe Bleu," the call for Mr. Wheatley was very loud, and presently became quite unanimous, although the strangers scattered here and there through the house, who had not marked the occasion, wore an expression of amusing curiosity at hearing the unusual summons. However, responsive to the call, the veteran manager and actor stepped briskly forward, and, after bowing his acknowledgments for a very cordial reception which greeted him, he addressed the audience in the following farewell speech:

> Ladies and Gentlemen: I appear before you this evening to say farewell, after a lifetime devoted to your service as actor and manager. During that long period it has been my earnest aim and endeavor to do my duty to all with whom I have had business relations. That my efforts have been crowned with success, is evidenced in the reward of a generous public, which enables me to withdraw from my toils and responsibilities, and in the very many affectionate expressions of regret at my retirement, received from the members of my profession. In taking a final leave of the stage, the satisfaction is naturally mingled with sorrow,—for my connection with it has been a labor of love, and I look back upon my seven years at Niblo's with feelings of pride and pleasure. In the very height of its prosperity and renown I resign the management to my energetic and enterprising successors, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, wishing them a bright and brilliant future of success, which I am confident they will achieve. And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must pronounce that last sad word, "that must be and hath been," that "sound which makes us linger"—to one and all, respectfully, Farewell!

The applause, as Mr. Wheatley withdrew, was very earnest and enthusiastic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.

The new Museum and Metropolitan Theatre, in Broadway near Thirtieth-street, had a successful opening yesterday. That Mr. Wood's new enterprise in behalf of a public hungering for amusement fills a void, was certainly evidenced in the crowds which thronged to this establishment all day yesterday, sauntered through the curiosity halls at all hours, and filled the theatre to its outer limits during two performances. The formal opening—to which we shall confine our remarks this morning—took place in the afternoon, when Mr. Barnum appeared upon the stage of the theatre, (after the orchestra had discoursed some harmonious strains as though it would prepare the public mind for the declaration of peace and partnership which was about to be uttered,) and, in his off-hand, business-like way, the famous ex-showman delivered the address which follows:

> Ladies and Gentlemen: A few days since I received, at the White Mountains, a telegram from Mr. Geo. Wood, the proprietor of this Museum, stating that he could not consider his list of curiosities complete unless I would consent to be present at his opening. A request put in such a shape commanded my assent, notwithstanding the number of forfeits which I might be obliged to lose on account of important foot races booked to come off. After sustaining the loss by fire of two valuable museum collections, I commenced making arragements to build up a third, when opportunely Mr. Wood called on me. And as there are so many *Woods* in the field of managers, I want the public to "get out of the woods" in regard to the proprietor of this establishment. There is Col. Wood, the very clever manager of the Chicago Museum; then there is Henry Wood, who managed Wood's Minstrels opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, who is a gentleman—I will not say, notwithstanding he is brother to Fernando, for some might say it is because he is his brother. But our present manager, Mr. George Wood, was the lessee of Wallack's old theatre, where he so successfully brought out Mr. Owens, of applesass memory, and Chas. Kean and wife, Mme. Celeste and other distinguished characters. Before this, he had been for many years a popular manager in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Mr. Wood proposed to purchase from me the good-will of Barnum's Museum, if I would give him bonds not to open a similar establishment, and also afford him such advice as a thirty years' managerial career would enable me to; besides putting him in communication with my numerous correspondents throughout the world. Knowing Mr. Wood to be a gentleman of means, of taste and energy, just in the prime of life and ambitious to excel in his profession, I accepted his proposition. A generous public had enabled me to retire from active life—and although I have no intention to rust out I preferred to be associated with a museum as a pastime, without sharing in its responsibilities. A public museum, embracing rare specimens in art, science and natural history, is always a marked feature in great cities, and thoughtful parents and teachers acknowledge them as among the most useful and essential sources of public instruction and amusement. The great concourse of strangers which visit our City, as well as the young and the enterprising, are ever eager in such studies as a proper museum collection only affords. I congratulate the public on securing so noble a museum manager as George Wood. The wonderful facilities which steam and rail and telegraph now offer for rapidly reaching every portion of the habitable globe, enable an energetic manager to obtain more valuable collections within a few months than could formerly have been done in a score of years. My successor fully comprehends these advantages. Within four months he has gathered a specially valuable collection of curiosities in China, and placed them within these walls. Within that brief period he has by a remarkable degree of Yankee goaheaditiveness and reckless expenditure converted a barn into a palace, and collected together more curiosities than any person can comprehend in one day's examination. And this is but a beginning of his

torts. Many valuable curiosities are engaged which ve not yet arrived. My former agents throughout ie world are trying to rival each other in the number nd variety of objects which they can collect for the ew museum. Whenever anything particularly rious turns up in any part of the globe the ques on is immediately asked, "Where is BARNUM?" enceforth that individual may be "heard from" at its establishment, and as the peculiarity of useums is that constant accumulations add daily their value, the public may always be sure of nding here something new and interesting. most other countries museums are owned and stained by the Governments. And yet the annual ports of the great British Museum, which is open *free* to the public, show that their visitors are ot so numerous as those at Barnum's Museum. his simply proves that the otherwise dry study of ience, art and natural history requires a cheer l "lecture-room" to enliven the pursuit. Man ger WOOD's provisions for that department will be und far superior to those which I furnished the ublic. He knows full well that the more liberal a anager is with the public the more generous ill be the public support, and on that prin pel he is acting with a daring outlay, hich would appal managers of less nerve. , for the sake of advertising his establishment id obtaining for it a notoriety, Mr. WOOD shall oc sionally throw in without extra charge a *mermaid* a *woolly horse*, he will succeed in making this the veliest corner in the City of New-York. For my wn part, I expect to find it a pleasant halting place, id shall always be glad to greet my old friends and ie public at large.

Before retiring, Mr. BARNUM called Mr. WOOD and s active coadjutor, Mr. COLVILLE, from some hid ng place behind the scenes and introduced them to e audience as the theatrical Grants—*i. e.*, men of tion rather than of words.

Mr. BARNUM's speech was framed, we have no oubt, to circumvent lazy writers, who would like to ss by the opening of the new museum with as ief a description of its contents as possible. In is respect it must be looked upon as an admirable fort. We shall not attempt to add a line to it. It lls its own story—and several others. Neverthe ss it is worth while to state that the general ap arance of the new Museum is much more inviting an either of the destroyed houses. There is more anliness, more order, and perhaps a few grains ore honesty in the curiosities displayed than char terised the other houses of humbug.

A mechanical figure, which is suspended in the ntre of the air-well between the Museum galleries, hich is called the "Automaton Leotard," is, for ample, one of the cleverest pieces of mechanism hich has been exhibited here in a long time. It is life size, and dressed in the usual fleshings and inks with which flesh and blood gymnasts adorn eir persons. The hands of the figure are fastened a trapeze bar, and upon that, which is put in inging motion, it goes through all the most traordinary gyrations that human ingenuity might ggest. This performance is given in the morn gs, and immediately before the afternoon and ening entertainments.

Two of OFFENBACH's earlier works, the "Mar ge by Lanterns" and "66," were given in the ernoon. They are trifles which may serve fill up a programme, but which barely suf e for an entire entertainment. In the way opera bouffe we have already arrived at best, and retrogression is an imposs lity. The haste and inconvenience of an ening day may perhaps excuse many de ts in yesterday's representation; but, making ery allowance for these drawbacks, it does t seem possible that the present company should her win or expect success. The orchestra is curious bad. Not only are the performers unconscious of e resources of their instruments, but they are in ferent also to the small demand that is made upon em by Mr. OFFENBACH. We must presume that e conductor had difficulty in forming the band. It ems impossible, indeed, that he should have suc eded. Nine such players can hardly exist in anyother y, and of this recromantic number is the orchestra mposed. It is perhaps of no consequence whether ey had had a rehearsal or not, but it is certain that ey require more knowledge of the art of playing gether; and in whatever way they can arrive at it e better for the reputation of the management. ss SUSAN GALTON, the prima-donna of the troupe, a relative of Miss LOUISA PYNE. It is evident that e has studied the manner of the celebrated glish *cantatrice* and much more closely than r method—although at this day there is tle to be said even on that subject. Miss ALTON has a pretty voice, neither impressive r peculiar, but steady and reliable in all that is quired of it—save strength. The lady's presence agreeable, and she is not and should not be igno nt of the fact. Her vivacity on the stage is a ng way more commendable than her vocalism. Of r. WHIFFIN, the "accomplished tenor," we may ve another opportunity to speak. His accomplish ents were not apparent yesterday. Of the two or ree others, it is only necessary to say that they long to the class which we usually meet in masses d ordinarily at the commencement or end of the t. Our remarks, we may add, refer mainly to the cond piece, "66."

In the evening Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL com enced an engagement, and produced a new drama titled "Lorle." The piece is announced as by of. J. H. ROSEWALD. It is a rather close trans ion, with some foreign additions, of a German ty called "Lorle of the Black Forest," which, its turn, was a dramatization of a German vel entitled "The Professor's Wife." The ce is not unfamiliar to New-York audiences. ne. SCHELLER, upon the occasion of her ut on the English stage, produced an tirely distinct version of the same drama Winter Garden, under the name of "Lorlie's dding." The original play, like most German storals, is rather a quiet affair. The origin author appears to have written it in a urch-yard, with the Book of Proverbs open fore him, so full of mortal reflections is its dia ue. The present adapter has not disturbed this lancholy spirit. Still, he has continued to chop scenes here and there, introduce a dance, and erwise temper the sad monotony of his original, til it is positively bearable, and last evening was eived with a good share of earnest applause. may have something more to say of the piece in. At present it is but necessary to add that ss MITCHELL, Miss MARY WELLS, Mr. COLLIER, MESTAYER and Mr. G. C. DAVENPORT infused a ree of hearty life into the leading parts which ried some of the acts to quite a spirited termina , and twice secured a recall of the tableau. orle" will be repeated every night for the evening ertainment.

Minstrelsy.

ork was in the ascendancy last evening—as eserved to be, considering the rain. The Bry s came out with a lot of novelties, and held their , as they have always done. KELLY & LEON ned their hall at No. 720 Broadway, and, despite weather, and the police arrangements, and the staircase, attracted a good audience. The com y is the strongest we have ever seen in a min l hall, and numbers twenty-seven players. The ncipal attraction was LEON's "Barber Blu," of ch we shall speak hereafter. A short distance her down town those old favorites, the "San ncisco" Minstrels, commenced their regular sea at their regular location, with BIRCH, WAMBOLD, NARD and BACKUS in their regular places. Of new features at these establishments we shall another opportunity to speak, merely premising nlessly that last evening they had difficulty in erving *their* new features, owing to the heat.

Various Dramatic Notes.

Ir. HERMANN HENDRICKS, the new arrival n the German Court theatres, is to make his *début* e Stadt Theatre to-night.

he openings of the Bowery Theatre, at the San ncisco Minstrels, and at KELLY & LEON's new , were largely attended last evening, and a ht season seems to be open before them all.

correspondent in this City sends us one more ection of the musical news published in Sunday's er from our Paris correspondent:

Miss MINNIE HAUCK's engagement in Paris with MAURICE STRAKOSCH is for $150,000 for ten iths of each year for four years. Mr. STRAKOSCH also the lady's expenses of instruction, carriages, drobe, &c. The statement that she was to re e $150 per month perhaps should have been ."

OUTHERN MERCHANTS.—The announcement New-York will sell no more goods on credit to thern merchants will be good news to Baltimore Philadelphia, and ought to be to Richmond. Northern merchants, including those of Balti e, have doubtless lost much money since the of the war by crediting every man that went to r cities to purchase goods. But there is another on: gold fluctuates very much just now; and contingencies of a Presidential election might e its price so rapidly that all the profits on the is would not cover the rise that might take place re the day of payment.—*Richmond Dispatch*, . 26.

MAINE.

New Railroads and their Progress—The Crops—Fort Popham—The Great Apostle of Greenbacks—Republican Enthusiasm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

For some years there has been little done in building railroads in Maine. Now roads are projected in every direction, and have become the hobby of the season. The City of Portland takes $750,000 non-preferred stock in the Portland and Ogdensburg Road, which is to run by way of Fryeburg and Conway, N. H., through the Notch of the White Mountains, to Rouse's Point and Ogdensburg. Much enthusiasm has been manifested in the sections through which it is to pass, and the entire length will be under contract next year. Another road to the West is proposed and urged by Hon. JOHN A. POOR, so widely known in connection with railway matters. He proposes to run a road direct to Rutland, Vt., and may eventually accomplish that end, but at present does not meet so much favor. Another Portland interest is the road formerly known as the York and Cumberland. The city has given it a second loan of a quarter of a million, and before Winter the track will be laid to Alfred, whence extension will soon be made to Rochester, N. H., and connection with roads West. Under new management this road is improving rapidly. The Maine Central Road, running over the track of the Grand Trunk from Danville to Portland, is chartered to build a separate road into Portland, and this must be done if comfort and safety of travel is desired.

There is another road in which the City of Portland is interested—the Epping and Rochester. Twenty years ago a charter was granted for the Nashua and Epping Railroad, which was designed to be a continuation of the Nashua and Worcester Railroad, with a view to forming with other connections an air line route from Portland to New-York *via* Nashua and Worcester. Last year a charter was granted for a road from Epping to Rochester, with an understanding that it form a union with the Nashua and Epping. At a meeting of the Directors last week the terms expressed in the charter were accepted, and the name and title of the union is Nashua and Epping and Epping and Rochester Railroad. Upon the completion of this new link it will open a new air-line thoroughfare from this city to New-York, avoiding the necessity of passing through Boston.

The enterprising City of Lewiston is agitating the subject of a road to Mechanic Falls, to afford an outlet to Oxford County, and also a railway to Turner and Rumford. These are inland towns of considerable trade.

Bath and Rockland, about forty miles apart, demand communication, and ground will be broken within a week on the Knox and Lincoln Railroad. Immense amounts of lime are yearly manufactured at Rockland, which, with the towns of Wiscasset, Damariscotta, &c., require rail communication with markets. From the seaport of Belfast to the region of Moosehead Lake, a means of outlet and inlet is to be provided. Ground was broken on this road early in August. It is all under contract, and has Newport, on the Maine Central, for its terminus. From Newport trains are this week running to Dexter, thirteen miles north, the road having been successfully completed the present season. As soon as $150,000 more shall have been subscribed, a road will be started from Anson to Waterville, running under lease for ten years to the Maine Central at six per cent. interest on its cost, if not over $20,000 per mile. Its length is about thirty miles.

The great European and North American railway, which is extending itself toward Halifax, has now reached the town of Milford, and promises to Winter over at Lincoln. When that is done, the exiled inhabitants of the fertile Aroostook Valley will push forward and claim connection with the world without. In this manner are the business men of Maine perfecting their system of railways and preparing for themselves a route for Western freight, which present roads are unable to supply.

CROPS.

The great Maine staple is hay, the crop of which is now nearly stored. It has been a most propitious season, continued rains in the Spring, and uninterrupted sunshine in the gathering. Barns overflow with a crop almost twice that of ordinary years. The potatoes of Maine promise, too, an abundant yield. Other staples, such as granite, ice and lime, depend less on the seasons and more on individual enterprise, which is more active now than ever.

FORT POPHAM.

This fort is situated twelve miles below Bath, near the mouth of the Kennebec River, which it is designed to protect. When completed, it will be one of the strongest on the coast, solidly compacted of that unsurpassed granite which Hallowell, thirty miles up river, produces. Its location is very nearly on the supposed site of the short-lived settlement of the Popham colony in ante-*Mayflower* times. To this fort many historical gentlemen are wont to make annual pilgrimages, celebrating the birth of the Popham colony with the down-East staples of long speeches and huge clam-bakes. The speeches are necessarily long; a great deal of argument is required to bring to the new shrine those who have so long been accustomed to venerate Plymouth Rock. It must also be shown that this commercial venture of Sir POPHAM, in quest of barbaric wealth, was really a settlement, since, after the failure to find gold and precious drugs, the colonists hurried back to England, satisfied with the experience of the severe Winter of 1607–8. Even now the antiquarians are divided in opinion whether the indistinct records of old Capt. WAYMOUTH locate the colony at this point or at the other places on the coast similarly situated with respect to the entrance of large rivers.

The first formal celebration, under the auspices of a committee from the Maine Historical Society, was held Aug. 29, 1862, and from the speeches then delivered and papers there presented, a formidable memorial volume was soon after compiled. There have been annual meetings since, at which Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, Hon. JOHN A. POOR, and others, have presented addresses.

PENDLETON.

The great apostle of greenbacks has delighted the Democracy of Maine with a flying trip. Having, by some means, found himself in down-East Bangor on Thursday last, he began his series of remarkable speeches as he journeyed home. His Bangor audience was large, comprising the scanty repudiators and the host of curious Republicans eager to hear and refute for themselves. The westward train from Bangor leaves at an early hour, and hence the small special train which bore him next day to Augusta. Here, we are reliably informed, his reception was disheartening, and the whole demonstration far below what might be expected in a place of such ancient Democratic reputation. PENDLETON reached Portland, and held forth Saturday evening. The crowd was large, perhaps 10,000, which, to Democratic eyes in Maine, appears to be about the limit of numerical computation. Free trains on all roads and persistent preparation for weeks before, were largely concerned in collecting so much of an assembly. The sentiments expressed we need not repeat. They were tempered to suit this latitude; but PENDLETON has completely mistaken the minds of the thinking voters of Maine.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Mr. Howe's Last Letter—The Government at Ottawa—The Extradition Case—The Crops—Excursions and Festivals—Miss Rye and her Girls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

Mr. HOWE's last letter, published in the Halifax *Chronicle*, has afforded some crumbs of comfort to the friends of the Union, and they claim that it gives a clear indication of the honorable gentleman having moderated his opposition. The letter really shows nothing more than that Mr. HOWE does not wish to be dictated to. The *Acadian Recorder* thought fit to quiz Mr. HOWE and the rest of the anti-Union members of the Dominion Parliament about their intentions with regard to next session. The answer is just what might be expected, for Mr. HOWE points to the fact that he and his colleagues did their duty when they were at Ottawa, and they may safely, he thinks, be intrusted with Nova Scotian interests in the future. Parliament is not likely to meet until February, and there is plenty of time to consider what should be done. The reply is pretty effective, but there does not appear to be anything in it to warrant the inference that Mr. HOWE has either changed or intends to change his views with regard to the Union. There is certainly no consolation in it for Unionists; on the contrary, it is but too plainly to be seen that the writer is just as strong against Confederation as ever. It has been said that the Ministerial delegation to Halifax made the discovery that the Union is gaining friends in Nova Scotia, but they give no facts to prove the assertion, while, on the other hand, we have the most convincing evidence of the unchangeableness of the Repealers.

THE GOVERNMENT AT OTTAWA.

All, or nearly all, the members of the Administration are now at Ottawa, but they have done very little yet to show that they are endeavoring to pull up arrears. No attempt has been made to fill up the Cabinet vacancies, and no one knows how, when or where the new Ministers are to be selected. Rumor said that at least two Conservatives would be chosen, but as two Reformers formerly filled the offices now vacant, and it is deemed desirable to keep up the coalition character of the Ministry, of course such a thing as the appointment of two Conservatives could not be thought of for a moment. Some of the Anti-Ministerial journals, however, persist in saying that such is to be the arrangement. What Ministers are busying themselves with, nobody knows; they certainly have enough to do, but they seem to be idle, and are probably contenting themselves with getting their offices into order again; as for Cabinet work, they are in no hurry about that, but prefer waiting until Sir JOHN makes up his mind upon the successors to the late Mr. BLAIR and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. The route of the Intercolonial Railway is still unofficially decided, but it is generally understood that the North Shore has been selected. Why it is kept such a secret none seem to know, for it is time the contracts were given out. The opinion prevails that some favorites will have the building of the road, and be allowed to make a good thing out of it. Nay, it has even been said that Ministers have an interest in the contracts, and that the contractors have some time since been decided upon. How that may be I do not undertake to say, but I do know that some persons are very anxious about the matter, particularly as they profess to be aware that an understanding has been quietly arrived at in favor of the North Shore route.

THE EXTRADITION CASE.

The examination of the alleged express robbers, which was adjourned a week ago, is resumed to-day. Scarcely any doubt exists in the minds of the public that the two prisoners sworn to by the express messenger are the men who gagged and robbed him, for they have since been identified by another witness, who saw them after leaving the train as it entered the City of New-York. The women have been discharged, and BEN. THOMPSON is not likely to be committed. The Court of Chancery has issued an injunction to restrain certain parties from disposing of the Turf Club Hotel until the examination is concluded, as the Express Company suspect that it was furnished with their money. The prisoners are ably defended by Hon. J. H. CAMERON and Hon. M. C. CAMERON, and the prosecution is conducted by Mr. HARRISON, M. P., for this city. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of getting the witnesses together, most of them having to be brought from a distance. It is expected that the examination will close to-day, and the prisoners, at least two of them, will undoubtedly be sent to New-York for trial. There is less difficulty now than formerly in obtaining the extradition of offenders making their escape to Canada, and it is contended that the treaty should be so amended as to admit of the extradition of many offenders not included in it. There is now such a good understanding among the authorities on both sides of the boundary line that it has become an easy matter to trace and capture runaway offenders.

THE CROPS.

It was generally believed that, with the exception of Fall-sown wheat, the grain crops of Ontario were a failure; but fortunately such is not the case. There has not been a finer crop of wheat for many years. The Spring wheat is a fair average crop, and so is barley, which at present commands $1 05 per bushel, which is about the highest price paid for it at any time. The great bulk of the barley is shipped, and we are naturally in favor of a high price for that cereal. Wheat does not now enter largely into exportation, except when turned into flour; besides, the breadth sown is much less in proportion to the population. The hay crop was a splendid one, but it is to be feared that both the quantity and quality of the potatoes will be deficient. They have slightly improved under the influence of light showers. The crops, on the whole, will not fall so far short as was expected. Some fields of barley, notwithstanding the report that it was an unprecedentedly light crop, will yield thirty bushels to the acre, and the grain is of excellent quality.

RECENT EXCURSIONS AND FESTIVALS.

Our German population are trying to imitate their countrymen in the United States, and this week a grand festival took place at Hamilton, at which large numbers were present from this city. There were between five and six thousand persons on the ground—a beautiful grove on the high land overlooking Burlington Bay, and upon the very earthworks raised for the defence of the place in 1812. The spot possesses historic interest; but few who were there that day had the most remote idea that they were in the trenches, or on the mounds thrown up in haste by the ancient defenders of the soil. The amusement of the people was kept up by three very fine brass bands and two musical societies. A German Club at Cincinnati were prevented being present in consequence of an accident on the railroad. The affair was a great success, and will be repeated next year.

MISS RYE AND HER GIRLS.

It is now alleged against Miss RYE, who brought out to this country one hundred destitute young women, that she is less of a philanthropist than she pretended to be, inasmuch as she obtained from most of them the sum of $30 each, with which to pay their passage, although the full amount was raised by private subscription in England. I have reason to believe that the statement is untrue; at all events it is not creditable to the journals making it, that they should have permitted the lady to leave the country before preferring the charge. The girls were all readily placed, but it is said that some of them have turned out anything but what they were supposed to be. Miss RYE has in the meantime been granted a pension of $350 a year by the British Government, in consideration of her philanthropic services. She sailed from Quebec on the 22d inst.

THE SEA-SIDE.

Summer Life at Watch Hill, R. I.—A Model Watering Place and What is Done There—Glance at a Temperate Community—Mosquitoes and Whisky.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTIC HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I.,
Thursday, Aug. 27, 1868.

The traveler, alighting from the cars or boat, at Stonington, Conn., finds a very diminutive steamer, called the *Adela*, in waiting to transport passengers to this place, a distance of about two miles by a direct line, but nearly three times as far by the circuitous channel which it is necessary to pursue, even with vessels of the lightest draught. Crossing Little Narragansett Bay, the boat passed the mouth of the Pawcatuck River, which there divides the Granite State from Rhode Island, and soon afterward enters a serene cove, which is bounded, on nearly three-fourths of its circumference, by a narrow, flat peninsula of sand, nearly three miles in length, of an irregular crescent-like figure, and known as Napatree and Sandy Beaches. Putting out into the Atlantic on the south side of, and at right angles with, Napatree Beach, is another line of sand, more elevated than its brother, but scarcely one-third of its length, against the rock-bound shores of which dash the mighty waves of the sea, in awful grandeur, their solemn, music as it rolls, without interlude, upon the ear, reminding one of the eternity of his Creator, and impressing with great, inexpressible thoughts of the incomprehensible power and majesty of the ever-living God!

The name of this smaller projection is Watch Hill Point, and on its outer extremity stands the light-house, of which I shall speak hereafter. The Point derives its title from the fact that during the second war with Great Britain, and particularly at the time when the foreign fleet menaced the town of Stonington, its loftiest hill was used by the American soldiers as a lookout and signal station, whence the brave little band over the bay were duly apprised of the movements of the foe, and thus enabled to give him a warm reception.

As a place of Summer resort there is probably not another by the sea-side as popular as Watch Hill, as is shown by the vast numbers of people who visit it annually, from nearly every State in the Union. Ten years ago, Mr. O. S. SPENCER, of Providence, R. I., purchased the Atlantic House, of which he is still the proprietor, and at that time there was not another establishment of the kind on the Point. There are now four immense hotels, and two large boarding cottages—all of excellent reputation—but the Atlantic seems to be the special favorite with pleasure seekers, and deservedly so. During the present season, as estimated, there have been fully ten thousand guests at these houses, while half as many have been deterred from coming here by reason of there being no accommodations for them. The matter will be partially remedied before the next season, however, by the erection of another large hotel, on a site just below the Atlantic House, and nearer the ocean. The ground will be broken this week, and the work of constructing the building will be pushed rapidly forward. Already, I am informed, many of the best rooms in the (to be) new house have been engaged for the Summer of 1869 by parties who were disappointed this year in not being able to obtain accommodations.

The visitors to this place represent annually the choicest class of society, and unlike most of those who frequent similar scenes, they come with an evident desire to enjoy fully and rationally the advantages afforded in life at the sea-side. The ladies—bless their little hearts!—are charmingly pretty, and exceedingly sensible, withal. In the evenings, and at other times when the rules of etiquette demand it, they dress elegantly; but when out-door pleasure is to be pursued—and it is pursued with a peculiar zest here—costly dresses are abandoned, and the simple calico or muslin ones are substituted, and then the unadorned beauties—and "beauty unadorned is adorned the most"—enter upon their recreations with a degree of earnestness that is quite as pleasing to the beholder as to the actual sharer of their amusements. Another evidence that the ladies of Watch Hill are sensible creatures is found in the fact that, so far as I have been able to see, none of them wear either of those hateful modern inventions, the chignon or the spring bustle; indeed, artificials of any kind would be superfluous where nature has been so liberal in her bestowal of realities. If our fair friends generally would follow the example of the ladies of whom I have written—whether abroad or at home—they would enjoy life more fully, and deserve less of that censure which is so justly heaped upon them by thoughtful, right-minded people. This opinion—although emanating from a bachelor—has a multitude of indorsers, and may be worth accepting.

Surf-bathing, boating and fishing are daily indulged in by all, and at a very moderate expense. First-class sail-boats, belonging to Capt. COON can be hired by the day for $4, or for any less time at the rate of twenty-five cents for each passenger, provided four or more make up the party. Moonlight as well as sunlight excursions on the water are of frequent occurrence, and are delightful.

There are neither mosquitoes nor whisky on the Point, and the consequence is that life is made the more enjoyable. The high winds that prevail continually on this part of the coast drive off the blood-thirsty invaders whenever they make their appearance, and send them westward to torture the unfortunate dwellers in less favorably situated places. The reason that no intoxicating liquors are sold on the Point, or in any other part of the township of Westerly, is that that the inhabitants are unitedly and unequivocally opposed to the traffic, and hence no licenses are granted by the Town Council. A drunken person would be a real curiosity here, and no amount of political influence would save him from the enforcement of a legal penalty that would teach him that the way of transgressors in this respect is by no means easy. Paupers and criminals are, therefore, very rare, and those inhuman monsters so frequently encountered in localities where rum is intemperately used are entirely unknown. The advocates of prohibition could not find a stronger argument in favor of their scheme than the quiet and orderly condition of life in the township of Westerly. Before such laws can be effectively carried out elsewhere, however, I believe that public sentiment must be educated up to the standard of the law; else, as experience has fully developed, failure will be the inevitable result of prohibitory legislation.

By the New-York papers I learn that the weather in the City is very warm—a condition quite in contrast with that of Watch Hill. Although at midday the thermometer reaches 70 to 75 degrees, the mornings and evenings are very cool, so that overcoats and heavy shawls are necessary to one's comfort. When New-Yorkers at home were being literally scorched by the rays of Old Sol, the mercury here never reached above 85 degrees, and the heat was more easily endured on account of the strong breezes from the sea. The other morning the thermometer fell to 56 degrees, and many of the guests began preparations to return home. The season will probably close on the 10th of September, after which time life in such an exposed quarter would be scarcely endurable—certainly not enjoyable.

Before I close my letter permit me to speak of the light-house and its keeper. The former is a substantial structure, rising seventy-three feet above the level of the sea, and throwing out a very brilliant light to warn vessels of the presence of extensive and dangerous lines of reefs and shoals, with which the neighboring shore is beset. It is visited frequently by parties from the hotels, who seemingly never tire of viewing the broad ocean from its bold summit, or of drinking in invigorating sea air, as it blows over the bosom of the great deep. The present keeper of the light is Capt. DANIEL F. LARKIN, who has held the position since May 1, 1861. He was recently served with a notice of removal, from the Secretary of the Treasury, for some reason not stated in the order, which will go into effect on the 1st prox. He feels very sore over the matter, and expresses the opinion that the Inspector who prompted his removal did so simply from personal motives. The Inspector is a Democrat, he says, while he is a Republican, and political differences between them, he believes, led to the unfortunate event of his dismissal. He pleads his past unblemished record as a public officer, in urging the Department to inform him of the nature of the charges preferred against him, but, as yet, he has received no explanation relative thereto. He says that he never neglected his duty, and only once has been absent from his post, and that during the afternoon of July 18, last, when with his wife he attended the funeral of a near relative at a neighboring village. The popular feeling is very strong in the Captain's favor, and it will probably be manifested in an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury to reconsider his decree of removal.

I have already written to the extent of my allowance, and will therefore close my letter. R. R. S.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Discovery of Valuable White Granite Mines in Saratoga County.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Wednesday, Aug. 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been a constant reader of your journal almost from its initial number, and knowing from that fact that you are always anxious and ready to obtain and publish anything that may be evolved, either in science or mechanics, for the benefit of your world-wide readers, I take the liberty to inform you of some important discoveries and operations recently made within ten miles of this place. A bluff rising directly from some table land to the height of about 500 feet, and hitherto known as Mount Vista, (the scene of many a joyous picnic,) has until quite lately been looked upon as only a common rock, like our own Palisades; but it is now ascertained that the whole mountain is of pure white Sienite granite, and equal, if not superior, to any Eastern granite for monumental and other purposes, the grain being so fine that when dressed it closely resembles marble. Upon this discovery being made, operations were commenced to quarry, under the direction of able and experienced experts and engineers, and the results thus far are so astounding as to warrant me in believing that a brief description will be of general interest.

One blast threw to the distance of 200 feet a solid block of 100 tons in weight, completely sweeping away a number of oak trees averaging ten inches in diameter, besides throwing almost perpendicularly in the air to the height of 150 feet a block of four tons, which on descending rebounded to a distance of more than 200 feet from its former bed. Another solid block was blasted 56 feet in length, 20 feet wide and 16 feet through, containing 17,920 cubic feet and weighing 1,493 tons. From this block, it is said by practical and scientific gentlemen with whom I have conversed, columns of 50 feet long could be hewn, as large as those in the Capitol at Washington.

The owners of this mount are, of course, in ecstasies at their unexpected good fortune, and I am told have already liberally offered the gratuitous use of their quarry to the Capitol Commissioners for the new State-house about to be erected in Albany. I, of course, do not know whether or not the proposition has been accepted, although it is fair to presume it will receive due consideration from those gentlemen, (whoever they may be,) especially when it is taken into view that this immense and seemingly inexhaustible bed of granite is less than two hours' ride from Albany and only one mile from the railroad. TRAVELER.

Politeness in Street Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Right glad am I to notice a little talk at the class of gentlemen who sing to such bad music about our want of thankfulness in street cars. I am sorry that 'tis sometimes true of our sex, but never of a well-bred woman.

I seldom take an offered seat in car or stage, but in justice to our large and courtly class of gentlemen, I have known them often leave their seats and stand because we bowed.

Of that other sorry little class. Did you ever see them run for dear life, fill up a whole car, and betake themselves to an evening paper, which is so very interesting they dare not once look up to see us coming, even if we have the prettiest new dress in the world, with puffs and puffs and puffs—their heads are down. 'Tis laughable, that's all.

CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, Aug. 31, 1868.

Short Weights and False Measures—Stale Vegetables.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If there is an Inspector of Weights and Measures in the City he can find plenty of employment in Washington Market. Fruits are sold in "quarts" that have bottoms half an inch thick, and that are palpably and intentionally fraudulent in dimensions otherwise. Wine and beer measures are also used, in many instances, as "quarts." It is a crying shame that such open and bare-faced swindling should be practised without the least attempt to check it.

While so much stir is made in the matter of diseased beef, why should not some attempt be made to prevent the sale of rotten fruit and stale vegetables? These things are quite as dangerous as infected beef, but being common and of every-day occurrence, no notice is taken of them. The wonder is, not that the death rate is high, but that no epidemic rages in consequence of the articles unfit for food daily consumed in the City.

Vending stale vegetables and fruit, and short measure at that, would seem to be a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment. E. P. W.

A Good Word for Mr. C. E. Leland.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your Sunday edition a correspondent "from the Adirondacks" alludes slightingly to the young landlord of the Delavan at Albany. I know but little personally of the conduct of that establishment; but as the same gentleman is the host of the Clarendon at Saratoga, and his administration this season and last has been conspicuously courteous and satisfactory to his guests, and eminently successful for himself, I am quite sure your correspondent does injustice to his fitness to keep a first-class hotel. N.

Photogram.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES on *Photogram*, and the analogous word *Stereogram*, has pleased me very much, and I hope you will give these words the same publicity that you have *Cabled*. Telegraphic dispatch gave way to telegram, monograph to monogram, and anagraph, with a slight change of meaning, to anagram. And why shall not photographic and stereographic pictures be called by their correct names? Indeed, a foreigner would be apt to give us credit for almost too much popular ignorance concerning the formation of our own language, if he should judge us by the use of words of this kind. Photogram is in one sense a purely national word, having been given as a New-Year's gift to the American public in 1867, (in the first number of the *Scientific American* for that year,) and not to be partial, Messrs. PRANG & Co. should advertise chromo-lithograms.

Cabled is an excellent word, just what was needed. And should any one ask for an example of a similar word, let him read the report of any parliamentary assembly, and he will find, instead of a "A motion that the bill lie on the table was adoped," "The bill was *tabled*." A. C. KIMBER.

ANNANDALE, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1868.

Card from Senor de Conto.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw, with sincere regret, your article in this morning's issue of your valuable journal, animadverting in rather severe terms upon the controversy pending between me and Minister GOMEZ, to my prejudice. The discussion which led to a rencontre between us was of his own seeking. He assailed me first, and I shall never forget that I was born and educated a gentleman, and have a reputation to protect.

I have not infringed upon any of the laws of this country, which I have selected as my domicile, and I have never been at variance with any of its citizens, whom I respect; but, unfortunately, in espousing the cause of Spain, which I have done in a becoming spirit, it seems I have offended some political opponents, who have basely descended from political argument to false personalities.

I believe I have a right to charge a man, whoever he may be, with falsehood, who asperses my character without foundation.

The accusation of Mr. GOMEZ is now before the Court. I seek investigation through my counsel, HENRY H. MORANGE, Esq., and will, I believe, clear myself of the offences alleged against me.

Yours, respectfully,
JOSE FRERER DE CONTO.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.—We received intelligence last night, from a gentleman running on the Chattanooga Railroad, that an immense segment of Lookout Mountain was de ached from near the top and rolled down toward the Tennessee with terrific noise. He assures us that one solid piece alone must have weighed 500 tons. It is thought that some internal forces are at work disintegrating the mountain. The people in the neighborhood are apprehensive of some impending disaster, and are all flocking into Chattanooga.—*Nashville Press and Times, Aug. 28.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

A Fact Worth Knowing.—The best investment for an invalid, suffering from debility or loss of appetite, is a bottle of PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, as it will be sure to give relief.

For sale by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO. Agents.

"An Awful Blower."

How often we hear the remark that he or she is an "Awful Blower:" which means that they tell a great deal, and, as the old saying is, stretch the truth. This is not the case, however, when we state, *positively*, that KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER, blown into cracks and crevices of every room in houses, with one of KNOWLES' INSECT POWDER BELLOWS, will kill every Bedbug, Flea, Moth, or creeping insect with which it comes in contact. Prices of Powder, 25 cents, 50 cents. $1 and $2. Bellows $1 each. Sold by all druggists and grocers. Depot No. 7 6th-av.

American Waltham Watches.

The standard of excellence in their various grades, and conceded to be the best watch for the price in this market.

A complete assortment in Gold and Silver cases at very low prices by

BENEDICT BROS., Agents,
Keepers of the City Time,
No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ROACH—SOULE.—At Albany, on Thursday, Aug. 27, by Rev. Edward Selkirk, Rector of Trinity Church, TALCOTT R. ROACH to CECELIA REYLEA SOULE, daughter of the late Dr. S. W. Soule, and granddaughter of the late Col. Peter Reylea, of Albany.

DIED.

ALLISON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday evening, Aug. 30, GEORGE, youngest son of James and Jane K. Allison, aged 6 years, 6 months and 17 days. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 222 Graham-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock.

ANNAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 30, SAMUEL ANNAN, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Ed. Annan, No. 20 Lafayette-av., this day, (Tuesday,) the 1st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

BEDELL.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 31, ANN, relict of the late Peter Bedell, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends, also members and congregations of the Berean and 53d-st. Baptist Church, are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, No. 94 Morton-st., this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment, on Wednesday morning by the 8 o'clock boat, foot of Harrison-st.

CRAMER.—FRIEDRICH HERMANN CRAMER, son of Gotthed and Susan H. Cramer, born Aug. 7, died Aug. 31, 1868.

COOK.—On Monday afternoon, Aug. 31, of paralysis, JAMES H. COOK, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 100 Broome-st.

CUSHMAN.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 31, MARY HUDDART, daughter of John H. H. Cushman, and grand-daughter of D. A. Cushman, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DECKER.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Aug. 31, GEORGE W. DECKER, in the 23d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his father, Wm. J. Decker, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

GRIGG.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 30, Miss SARAH J. GRIGG, aged 72 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Greenwich, this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 1, at 3½ o'clock, and at Christ's Church at 4 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 27th-st. Depot at 9 and 11½ A. M.

HUNTER.—On Monday, Aug. 31, JAMES MONTGOMERY HUNTER, M. D., at the residence of his nephew, James D. Hunter, Jersey City, in the 68th year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Catskill, N. Y., for interment.

LOUDERBACK.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, of cholera infantum, FRANK CROOKER, infant son of David and Marie Louise Louderback, aged 2 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

MARSH.—LELLIAN ADELE, youngest daughter of H. W. and Caroline Marsh, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday at 2 o'clock, at No. 186 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

REEVES.—On Monday, Aug. 31, WM. REEVES, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Mission Chapel of Dr. Ganse's Church, in 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 1 P. M.

ROBINS.—On Saturday, Aug. 29, GEORGE W. ROBINS, in his 47th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 167 Madison-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 1 o'clock.

RUSSELL.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, EDWIN C. RUSSELL, aged 10 month and 21 days.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the house of his grandfather, Wilson, No. 807 5th-st., at 1½ o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) Sept. 1.

SMILEY.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 30, Mrs. MARTHA SMILEY, mother of Hugh Smiley.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his house, corner of Spring-st. and Syms-av., at 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. Carriages will leave the Hoboken Ferry for the house at 2½ o'clock.

TUNIS.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, WILLIAM H. TUNIS. Funeral services this day at 2 P. M. in the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Nehemiah Tunis and W. F. Heyer, are invited to attend.

TAYLOR.—In New-Haven, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 26, Mrs. REBECCA M., widow of the late Rev. Dr. N. W. Taylor.

VAIL.—On Sunday, Aug. 30, ELLA J., the only child of Charles G. and Roxcelleenah Vail, aged 4 years, 10 months and 17 days.

Her uncles, Francis W. and Aaron F. Vail, also the relatives and friends of the family rerespectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Rodney-st., first house below Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills.—These three medicines will cure Consumption. The Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels. The Seaweed Tonic helps to dissolve the food, throws out the gastric juice, and helps the food to digest before it sours in the stomach, and causes a good appetite.

The Pulmonic Syrup makes good rich blood. All three of these medicines are required at the same time. This is the only way to cure Consumption. A patient must begin to grow in flesh before matter will ripen in the lungs and heal them up.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, and at No. 35 Hanover-st., Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2; also every SATURDAY, at his Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., from 9 to 3.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of the Times:

DEAR SIR: The following statement having appeared in one or more of the daily papers in this City, the master masons respectfully request you to publish this as a denial of the same. The statement is an attack on the honesty of a class of men who have all through the controversy between themselves and their men been actuated and governed by honesty and truth. It reads as follows:

"The Canadians brought hither by Mr. Tostevin express themselves in very indignant terms at the deception practiced upon them.

Forty altogether were engaged, sixteen of whom have arrived, but five have since returned to their homes.

The remainder threatened Mr. Tostevin with a lawsuit, to recover damages for the imposition of which they have been made victims.

They knew nothing about a strike here until their arrival, and they are as anxious to return as they were to come.

They were compelled to enter into a written agreement for six months, sworn to before a Commissioner of Deeds, but they claim the contract void on account of the circumstances, and desire to return to their homes at once."

This statement, Mr. Editor, is incorrect from beginning to end. It has apparently been written by some person in sympathy with the "striking bricklayers," or by the dictation of the bricklayers' societies, in order to damage the cause of the master masons, and to injure me. Hence—to vindicate myself from these charges, and to exonerate the master masons, for whom I went to Canada, from any complicity in such an outrage as is charged—I assert said statement to be untrue in all respects, and the following to be the facts in the case:

1. The Canadians are well pleased, and have sent cheering reports to their friends at home.
2. They are not likely to sue Mr. Tostevin for damages, when he has bettered their condition by putting them into a position by which they can earn $3 per day, when they were getting but $1 88 (in gold) at home, and some were getting less.

The matter of a lawsuit must have originated in the brain of "Mr. Striker," and I know by observation that some "strikers" have endeavored, by threats and intimidation, to prevent the men from working, and have tried to create imaginary causes of complaint, so that the men might be induced to complain "and sue."

3. They knew all about the strike before I thought of going to Canada. I told them there was a strike; that the ten-hour bosses had the most men at work; that they need not fear, they would be protected, and if they could not work, the bosses would pay their fare home, and would pay them for lost time.
4. The men are more anxious to stay than they were to come.
5. I did not employ a Commissioner of Deeds; I was willing to take the "promise to go" as a sufficient guarantee on the part of the men—hence they did not swear to a contract for six months nor six days.
6. They have not returned to their homes, except, perhaps, two men whom I engaged in Montreal, whose fare and expenses I paid to the City, but who took French leave of me and my Frenchmen somewhere between Bridgeport and Stamford, and have gone, deponent knows not where.

Mr. Editor, I did not go before a Commissioner of Deeds in Canada, but I am willing to go before one in this City and swear to the statement made by myself in this matter. The contracts between the master masons and the men are satisfactory to both parties, and it does not concern "Mr. Striker" in the least. The statement is, like many others that appeared, entirely devoid of truth. I have been questioned by many persons in regard to said statement, who were anxious to know if the Canadians had been thus deceived; and in justice to myself and my associates, I have been requested by the master masons to have this denial published, and the truth and nothing but the truth stated. I wish to state that the Canadians have been from the first day of their arrival interfered with by the "strikers," and it has been necessary to give them a "guard" to protect them in going to and from their work; hence, if any trouble arises, I think it will not be Mr. Tostevin who will be sued, but somebody else.

"If scandal or censure be raised 'gainst a friend,
Be the last to believe it—the first to defend!
Say to-morrow will come—and then the time will unfold,
That one story's good till another is told."

Yours truly,
PETER TOSTEVIN.
In behalf of the master masons of the City of New-York.

CRESYLIC SOAPS FOR THE TOILET.—(Patented.)—The beneficial effects experienced from the use of CARBOLIC and CRESYLIC ACID SOAPS have caused the undersigned to introduce them in a form suitable for the toilet. These acids are well known for their disinfecting and antiseptic properties, and as compounded in these Soaps render their use pleasant and refreshing. They are useful for all irritations of the skin, on sores or wounds, in sick rooms, surgeries, hospitals, &c. JAS. BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth-st.

EVERY PHYSICIAN IN THE CITY, every clergymen in the City, every lawyer in the City, and particularly, every ruptured person should read the article published in to-day's *Tribune* on the subject of "Marsh's Torture Truss" and "Sherman's Rupture Curative Method." On the fifth page under special notice.

AWAY WITH BAD SMELLS.—PHOENIX DISINFECTANT, the best and cheapest deodorizer, meets all the chief recommendations of the Metropolitan Board of Health. First premium awarded by American Institute 1867. Agency, No. 24 Dey-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, 50 CENTS.—BLACK, brown, instantaneous, natural, durable; best in use; quantity equals dollar sizes. Depot, No. 266 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its way or local business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the City of New-York, at the rate of 6 per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is the length of time they have to run.

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
And by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
AUG. 12, 1868.

CONSUMPTION.
THE THREE REMEDIES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption, when every other remedy fails.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This Tonic invigorates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the gastric juice when that is deficient, and then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for calomel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the morbid matter, discharges it and purifies the blood. The MANDRAKE PILLS act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, give the organ a healthy tone, and cure Liver Complaint, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. The SEAWEED TONIC invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal and healthy condition, improves the quality of blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if the remedies are used in time and the use of them is persevered in sufficient to bring the case to a favorable termination.

GREAT CURE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OF A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE CITIZEN WELL KNOWN TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

OFFICE OF N. Y. AND GALENA LEAD CO.,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST. NEW-YORK, June 1, 1868.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir:* For over fifteen years I have been troubled with a severe cough, and usually two or three times a year with more or less hemorrhage, which together for the last few years has kept me thin in flesh and too weak to do business of any kind without suffering. In August last I had a very severe hemorrhage, and, according to the judgment of a good New-York physician, I was classed as beyond the reach of medicine, and was advised to be prepared, so far as property matters were concerned, to leave this world at short notice. This physician (and my good friends) said "that the first severe cold I took must prove fatal." Early in January I took a very severe cold, and, fortunately, was occupying rooms at No. 32 BOND-STREET, directly over your office. I think about the 16th of January I procured a bottle of your Pulmonic Syrup, and commenced taking it freely. My feet and limbs were very much swollen, and all the symptoms of a speedy death seemed to accompany my cold. I sent for my former physician, and stated to him that I was taking your medicines, and after showing them to him, and having tasted of them, &c., he replied: "You can take them if you like; they will do you no harm." He said: "You know what I told you last Summer, and I say the same now; if you have any business to close up do not put it off." He said to other friends that "he could see no hope for me," and my friends and relations concluded my time had come. At this time I was taking freely of your medicine, but had not seen you. The Doctor called a few times, and found me, much to his surprise, he said, improving, and he could not understand why. My faith was increasing in your medicines, and I had a wish to have you examine my case, and see what you had to say. When you first came to my room and made the examination, you gave me but little encouragement, but, on the contrary, expressed doubts of my ever being helped out of my then seeming difficulties. The second time that you called, finding me still gaining, you gave me encouragement, saying, "My symptoms were improving; the Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills had acted like a charm." My circulation, my cough, my appetite, all began to improve, and I could walk about my room a little. You visited me nearly every Tuesday, and found me improving, and told me not to go out of my room until the first day of May. I took no cold while under your treatment, my appetite became first-rate, and you told me to eat everything I wished of a nutricious nature, and to exercise about the room as much as possible. I followed your advice, and to the surprise of my old physician and friends, I seem much better than I have been for several years, and breathe better than I ever expected a person could with one lung, the left being completely dried up. I feel very grateful to you, and consider your advice and medicines invaluable. Yours truly, T. S. SHELDON.

Patients can consult Dr. SCHENCK, professionally, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Sept. 1, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer, $5. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Constipation, with Flatulency, Depression of Spirits, Headache, Languor, and all Weaknesses of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. For sale by druggists generally. S. G. WELLING, Sole Proprietor. Price 50 cents per box.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WHO BREAKS PAYS."
A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY.
Cloth, $1 25. Copies by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

READY SEPT. 3.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE.
A POEM.
By WILLIAM MORRIS,
Author of "Jason."

A new edition, the fourth, revised and corrected by the author, will be for sale by all booksellers on THURSDAY next. The trade will please send in their orders without delay.

One elegant 16mo volume, bound in vellum cloth, bevelled boards, gilt top. Price $2 25.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Publishers, Boston.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WHO BREAKS PAYS."
A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY.
Cloth, $1 25. Copies by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

$100 CASH WILL BE AWARDED TO the prettiest girl in New-York and other localities. See October number YANKEE NOTIONS, which may be procured at any news-stand.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "WHO BREAKS PAYS."
A PSYCHE OF TO-DAY.
Cloth, $1 25. Copies by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
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FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.
WILL REMOVE IN A FEW DAYS TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 31, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	...	113⅝	5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅞	108⅛
Coupon, 1881	114⅜	114⅝	5-20 Coupon, '68.	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Reg., '62	108⅛	108⅝	10-40 Registered	103⅞	104⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	113⅞	114	10-40 Coupon	103⅞	108⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅝	109⅞	Gold	144⅞	144⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	111⅜	111⅝	U. S. Currency		
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	108⅜	108⅝	Pacifics	100	101

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
JAY COOKE & CO.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.
THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st.; organized under special charter from the State of New-York.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia;
PAUL S. FORBES, of Russell & Co., China;
FRED. BUTTERFIELD, of F. Butterfield & Co., New-York;
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treas. Mich. Cen. R. R., Boston.
ALEXANDER HOLLAND, Treas. Amer. Ex. Co., New-York;
Hon. JAMES NOXON, Syracuse, N. Y.;
O. H. PALMER, Treas. West. U. Tel. Co., New-York;
FLETCHER WESTRAY, of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New-York;
NICHOLAS MICKLES, New-York.
OFFICERS:
A. G. CURTIN, President.
N. MICKLES, Vice-President.
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS, (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth,) Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. McCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 800 miles at once between the following ports, viz.:

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong-Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghae	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000, and an enormous domestic trade, beside which, we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable being laid, this Company propose erecting land lines, and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by couriers on land and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN MILLIONS; and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically and evangelically.

Shares of this Company, to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing Dec. 1. 1868, on application to
Messrs. BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.
THE NATIONAL BANK COMMONWEALTH, New-York.
Messrs. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
Messrs. J. L. BROWNELL & CO., New-York.
Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., Washington, D. C.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Washington, D. C.
Messrs. C. D. HEAD and T. H. PERKINS, Boston.
Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., Boston.
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
THE SYRACUSE CITY BANK, Syracuse, N. Y.
Messrs. CHAS. F. CHASE & CO., Baltimore, Md.
Messrs. DONAHOE, KELLY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
W. R. HIGBY, Esq., Pequonnock National Bank, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. H. ORMSBEE, Manufacturers' Insurance Company, Providence, R. I.
W. H. MORSE, American Express Company, Schenectady, N. Y.
And at the office of the Company,
Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above-described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $25,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S GREEN BAY EXTENSION BONDS.—Written offers may be made to the undersigned, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon the 29th day of September, 1868, for the purchase by him of the above described bonds, by the application of the Sinking Fund set apart by the said Company for that purpose, and now amounting to $3,000.
S. J. TILDEN, Trustee.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.
THE COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1 FROM the Income Bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, upon presentation at the St. Nicholas Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

QUEENS COUNTY INTEREST—THE INterest due Sept. 1 on the bonds of Queens County, also any bonds maturing at that date, will be paid at the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, or by the Treasurer at his office in the village of Flushing.
CHARLES A. ROE, County Treasurer.

ALL SHARES OF THE NORWICH MINING Company on which the assessment due April 6, 1868, remains unpaid, will be sold at auction at noon on the 1st day of September next, at No. 44 Exchange-place, according to law, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said assessment. By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

BONDS STOLEN.—$15,000—$1,000 EACH OF new Tennessee Six Per Cent. Bonds, numbered as follows: 1,078, 1,757, 2,271, 2,263, 2,269, 6,689, 8,28, 6,283, 7,848, 1,077, 3,689, 3,691, 5,093, 6,094, 6,428; were stolen from me on the 26th inst., in the City of New-York. I hereby forbid and caution all persons from buying or negotiating the above-mentioned bonds.
W. DICKIE.
AUG. 31, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF Peoria, Ill., due Sept. 1, payable in New-York, will be paid on and after that date at our office.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
AUG. 28, 1868. No. 51 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at 7 per cent. for three or five years, on New-York and Brooklyn property, in sums over $3,000.
CALLENDER, LAURENCE & CO., No. 40 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH. No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances of Currency or Coin.

Persons keeping accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice, the same as with City Banks.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 69 Broadway, New-York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

NATIONAL MECHANICS & FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY.

Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly. And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking house of said Association in the City of Albany.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DUDLEY OLCOTT, Cashier.
Dated ALBANY, Aug. 4, 1868.
This Bank will be reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston,
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the offices of this Company on the 13th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. on that day. The transfer books, closed this day, will be opened on the 14th day of October, 1868.
By order. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1868.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE ILlinois Central Railroad Company will, on the 1st day of October next, pay its seven per cent. Construction Bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from three thousand and one to four thousand (3,001 to 4,000) inclusive, with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon their surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and it doth hereby name the 1st day of October, 1868, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon said $1,000 bonds, numbered 3,001 to 4,000, will cease.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1868.
COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1868, FROM the Peninsula Railroad Company Bonds and the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company's Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the late CHARLES PUTNAM are requested to render same to S. PUTNAM, at No. 50 4th-av., within thirty days; also those indebted are requested to settle immediately.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1868.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau, (near Fulton-st.,) New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
All deposits made on or before the first day of September, will draw interest from Sept. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.
R. H. BULL, Prest.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secy. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government tax) paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN teaching, desires a position as daily governess in a school or family; is capable of giving instruction in the English branches, French, and rudiments of Latin. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN teaching, familiar with the modern languages through a residence abroad, desires an engagement in a family or school. Address M. C., Brooklyn Post Office, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion in a school as teacher of small children, or as companion to a lady; a good home more an object than salary. Address C. H., Station G.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher of small children; can give the best reference, and would like to take a place in either City or country. Address B. B., Evangelist, No. 5 Beekman-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF SOME YEARS' experience, desires a position to teach the English branches, in a boarding or day school; good reference. Address TEACHER, Hoboken, N. J.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE DEsires a situation to teach music and German or the higher English branches. Address Miss S. G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

MALVINA AMIEL, TEACHER IN PIANO and singing. System Galin, Cheve de Paris, the most easy. Nos. 65 or 238 East 6th-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH LADY teacher. Address SCHOOL, Station G.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

INSTRUCTION.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution. Lectures upon natural history, chemistry, anatomy and physiology. A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c. Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
BENJAMIN, GILMAN & ALLEN, Principals.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 48, 50 AND 52 EAST 24TH-ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Fourteenth year. Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Pupils prepared for West Point, Naval Academy, college and business. Complete instruction in English studies, German, Spanish and French, which is the language of the school at large. Primary department for young boys, gymnasium, &c. See prospectus for all details and names of pupils, over two hundred.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES:
NO. 149 MADISON-AV., COR. 32D-ST., NEW-YORK.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will open Sept. 21. Thorough instruction in English and French. Mr. and Mrs. C. are French, have taught thirteen years in this country, and wish to establish a *substantial*, not a fashionable, school. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway; Christern's, 863 Broadway, and at the school.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,
NOS. 55, 57, 59 AND 61 WEST 33D-ST.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.,
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Modern languages, Classics, Mathematics, pure and mixed, &c., &c. A limited number of young gentlemen admitted in the family of the Principal. For circulars address Prof. A. BERNARD, No. 225 West 23d-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.
Boarding pupils limited to ten.
Miss C. will be in town from Sept. 10.
Application for circulars, &c., by letter or personally, to No. 7 East 27th-st.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will reopen their Boarding and Day School, at Nos. 9 and 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., Sept. 24.
Applications for the admission of pupils to be made either personally or by letter to No. 10 Gramercy Park.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-YORK CITY,
Fits for Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, Amherst, Wesleyan, Columbia or Princeton, but especially for Yale. Opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, at the Yale School Rooms, new Gilsey Building, No. 1,183 Broadway, corner of 28th-st. Principal, HENRY M. COLTON, M. A., with credentials from Yale College, and ample City references.
For circular, information or interview, address at "Coleman House." Interviews, 8 to 9 A. M.; 7 to 8 P. M.

MRS. GRUGAN,
Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.
Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS
will open a school for young ladies at No. 302 West 34th-st., on Sept. 15. Applications may be made at No. 108 East 12th-st. Circulars at Bedford's drug-store, No. 769 6th-av., and at A. D. F. Randolph's, 9th-st. and Broadway.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE.
One of the oldest Female Seminaries in the country, widely known for its superior facilities and location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE—No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Civil and mechanical engineering, full courses, including field practice and office work. Degrees [B. S.] and [C. E.] are conferred. Preparatory courses given. Individual instruction in all branches. Students received at any time. Fall term begins Sept. 1. For catalogues, address JOSEPH G. FOX, C. E., Principal.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, NO. 101 (old No. 69) West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.—Rev. HENRY B CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector (successor to GEO. P. QUACKENBOS, LL. D.) The forty-ninth annual session commences on MONDAY, Sept. 14, 1868. Boys fitted for college or for business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter & Bros., No. 530 Broadway, and at the School.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN FRENCH.—Prof. MARC CHENEVIERE, Principal of Marc Cheneviere French Day School for young ladies, No. 271 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., is ready to receive as boarders in his family a few young ladies, who would have the privilege of taking the lessons of the school and living among persons speaking French constantly.

A MINISTER RESIDING IN A TOWN ON the Hudson River where there are good educational advantages, will board at reasonable rates two young girls not under 12 years of age to attend school; a careful and interested supervision will be given. Address MINISTER, Box No. 134 Times Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen. Gentlemen can secure private rooms, day or evening.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars can be obtained at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, and Miss W. can be seen at her residence after Sept. 15.

MISS WALSH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH School for young ladies, No. 22 East 28th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Four young ladies received as members of the family circle, in which French and Italian are spoken.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will reopen WED., Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of J. Bates, 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

MOUNTAIN VIEW ACADEMY, AT HIGHland Falls, N. Y., 1¾ miles south of West Point; a pleasant home, with thorough instruction for a limited number of boys; reopens Sept. 14. G. H. CARSWELL, Principal.

HAUTE RIVER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A French and English Family School will reopen Sept. 28, 1868. Superior advantages for older pupils to pursue a special course; also, for drawing and painting.
CAROLINE W. HORTON, Principal.

N. W. STARR'S COMMERCIAL AND Collegiate Institute, (recently of Yonkers, N. Y.,) New-Canaan, Conn., reopens Sept. 1. Direct communication with New-York by rail—distance forty-two miles.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL—NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Principal, CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel, Oxford. Unsurpassed advantages for the healthy education of boys.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS will reopen her French and English Day-school for young ladies, at No. 106 West 42d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE, FOR TEN BOYS, (Business or College,) Passaic, N. J. For testimonials and reference from Messrs. Robert Bonner, A. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conkling and others, address Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHES will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR FIFTEEN boys in suburbs of Hartford, Conn. Terms, $350. Apply to Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., office New-York *Observer*, or to Principals, I. & J. BIRD.

MISS E. NICOLAY'S GERMAN, FRENCH and English School will reopen Sept. 22, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Miss NICOLAY will be in town from Sept. 8, at No. 16 West 28th-st.

COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER, No. 49 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.—Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies No. 49 West 42d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOWS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MAPLE HALL—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15, at No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding School for Young Ladies, at Irvington, on the Hudson, N.Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT NO. 166 Henry-st., Brooklyn; Fall term begins Sept. 16. Address Mrs. B. B. NEWTON.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.,
Will reopen Sept. 7.
The circular of the school will be found in the advertising columns of *Harper's Monthly* for September.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn,
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Villanova, and at the Conservatory.

LESPINASSE'S
FORT WASHINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL,
170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road.
French the language of the school. Graduating courses for modern languages, mathematics and commercial studies. Nine resident teachers, viz.: Two English, one Spanish, one German, one mathematical and one classical teacher and three French. Circulars No. 183 Broadway, Milhau's drug-store; No. 701, Schirmer's; No. 913, Leroy's drug-store. Reopens Sept. 15.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.
For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 2 West 43d-st., will open Sept. 21. Mrs. WHITE will be at home Sept. 7, until which time address No. 1 Irving-place. References—Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Davis, S. C.; Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, Smithsonian Institute, Washington; Prof. Bartlett, West Point Military Academy, and others as per circular.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE,"
Founded 1855, has unrivaled facilities for aiding all who seek good teachers, and for representing teachers wanting positions. See circulars. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

MRS. W. TOWNSEND FORD,
BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
Address Box No. 2,169 Post Office, New-York.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 367, 369, 371 West 23d-st.
A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for both sexes, With GYMNASIUM, DANCING HALL and KINDERGARTEN, reopens TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.
H. GERCKE, R. F. HEUMANN, E. KOESSLY.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MISS HAVENS
Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 259 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
DEAR BOYS:
TROUBLE BEGINS SEPT. 15.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

HACKENSACK INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty; will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. For further information address J. MORGAN, Principal, Hackensack, N. J.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall term will commence Sept. 17. Charges reduced to $360 per annum for board and English tuition. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, President.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware County, Penn.—The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy commences THURSDAY, Sept. 3. The buildings are new and complete in all their appointments. The Department of Mathematics and Civil Engineering is conducted by a West Point graduate of high scientific attainments; the Classical and English Departments by competent and experienced Professors and Instructors. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of Cadets. Circulars may be obtained of the following gentlemen, patrons of the Academy in New-York: Messrs. Thomas Rutter, Chas. H. Rogers, Jno. P. Paulison, Col. Abraham Van Buren, or Col. THEODORE HYATT, Pres. Penn. Military Academy, Chester, Penn.

COOPER UNION, FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The free night School of Science and Art for young men; the free day School of Design for young women, and the free vocal classes for both sexes will commence on the 1st of October next. Application should be made to, and all necessary information concerning these free schools for the working classes, can be obtained of the Curator, Mr. VINCENT COLYER, at the office of the Institute during the month of September, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

PROF. I. S. DAVISON DEVOTES HIMSELF to the education of a few youth of both sexes. Term begins Sept. 14, at his residence, No. 59 Hunter-st., corner Gates-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., where circulars may now be obtained. Four Misses will be received into the family, sharing all advantages with his son and daughters. Private tuition during the Summer. Refers to Drs. T. L. Cuyler, J. E. Rockwell, J. T. Duryea, M. S. Hutton, Messrs. David M. Stone, Curtis L. North and Cyrus W. Field.

A LADY, WHO RECEIVES INTO HER establishment only four young ladies for board and education, has a vacancy for one, whom she would take on favorable terms, to complete her number: Parisian French is spoken in the house, and music is a special study; home comforts are first-class; references permitted to former pupils. Address L. V. J., Babylon, L. I.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEW-Haven, Conn.; limited to ten pupils. Fall term will begin Sept. 15; JOHN E. LOVELL, Principal. Testimonials from Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. Dr. Bacon, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Prof. Silliman, Prof. Dana, Gov. English, Bishop Williams and others. Send for circular.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. Number of pupils received in the family limited to six. For circulars or admission of pupils address the Principal, Miss C. MERLE, Greenwich, Conn.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 21. The class for boys under twelve connected with this school will reopen same date at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY.—BOYS THOroughly prepared for college and business; instruction given in all English branches, modern languages, mathematics and music. Apply for circulars to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, New-Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 23. The members of this institution receive the personal attention of the Principals. Special provision is made for the practical acquisition of the French language.

THE MISSES HOWLAND'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention. Miss Howland will be in town from Sept. 10.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. Reopens Sept. 9. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE—AT ENGLEwood, N. J.—An English and French School for young ladies. The Fall term will commence on Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to eight. For information address Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, NO. 102 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.—Fall Term will commence Sept. 16. Communications may be addressed to either of the Principals, MISS CLARA C. HARRISON or MISS MARY A. RANNEY.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MME. CLEMENT'S FRENCH AND English Protestant School for young ladies, Germantown, Penn.—The next session will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For circulars apply to the Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 44 West 46th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22. French by Mme. Gibert. Circulars at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

MISS STILLMAN'S SEMINARY, 1,533 Fulton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. This boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 16. Place unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., will open Oct. 1. For circulars, apply to D. Appleton & Co., New-York, or B. Williams, Stamford, Conn.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 24th of September.

CLAREMONT HOME INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Bergen, N. J.—Opens Sept. 10.
Rev. S. H. BATTIN, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS RICHEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Bay Ridge, L. I., will reopen on FRIDAY, Sept. 18.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—BOYS, 604 6th-av., near 36th-st.; Girls, 66 W. 36th-st.; reopens Sept. 14. Miss E. M. COE, Principal, 66 W. 36th-st.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE CHILTON HILL BOARDING School for Boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 7.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
NO. 327 AND 329 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK.
Reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.
Principals—Rev. G. W. BACON, M. D. LL. B., RICHARD S. BACON, M. D. LL. B. Assisted by a full corps of competent teachers. Instruction in all branches and no extra charges. Circulars at the school.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The Fall and Winter term of PACKARD'S ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL will be commenced on MONDAY, SEPT. 14, at his splendid apartments, in the Mortimer Building, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st. This institution is new in design and scope, and is intended to supply a want long felt in the community for the practical education of boys and young men in the rudimental of English branches. The object system, under a thoroughly trained and experienced teacher, will be adopted. Boys of 10 years old and upward admitted. Terms reasonable. Call at rooms or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 7th-av.,
will reopen
MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 13 East 49th-st.,
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.
Location unequaled for healthfulness and beauty. Ten able and experienced resident Professors. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. For circulars address E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.
The Fall Term at Cooperstown Seminary, Cooperstown, N. Y., will commence Sept. 8, and continue thirteen weeks.
For catalogue address Rev. O. PERKINS, A.M., Principal.

IDLEWILD.
HOME OF THE LATE N. P. WILLIS.
French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen, Sept. 23. Address Miss M. LAMMOND, Principal, Moodna Post Office.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Mr. TYNG'S School, at No. 907 Broadway, for the careful training of a few lads in the elements of English, French and classical study, reopens in September.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., FOR the last eight years Principal of the "North Granville Ladies' Seminary," has recently bought the "Temple Grove Ladies' Seminary," in Saratoga, N. Y., where he has enlarged accommodations and very complete facilities for educating young ladies in both the solid and ornamental branches. The expenses for board and tuition in the solid studies will be $330 per year.
The year will begin Sept. 16. For particulars address the Principal, or HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.
SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16, 1868.

IRVINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, IRvington, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York—a French, English, classical and commercial school for boys—will reopen on the 15th of September. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches, including book-keeping. The French is the language of the school. The German and Spanish are taught daily and practically. For circulars, address A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 2¾ hours' ride from New-York, and 1¼ from Philadelphia. The very best educational advantages furnished, in connection with a pleasant home. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. Fall term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. $225 a year. A remarkably healthy location. A home for boys, as well as a school for thorough drilling in all those branches necessary for business or college. An interview is solicited with parents or guardians having sons or wards to educate. The Principal will be in New-York City on Sept. 3 and 4. Circulars sent by leaving address at Box No. 157 Times Office.
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR Young Gentlemen, 37 West 33d-st.—E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Day and boarding pupils; modern languages, classical, scientific, commercial and primary departments; preparation to College, West Point, Navy and Mining schools. Reopening on Sept. 15.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, No. 54 Union-place, next Clarendon Hotel, will open TUESDAY, Sept. 1. The following well-known artists are connected with it: Mme. Eliza Lumley, Messrs. Carl Anschutz, Hugo Bussmeyer, Wentzel Kopta. For further particulars, apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—AN ENGlish, classical and mathematical school for boys, corner of 6th-av., and 39th-st. The next session commences MONDAY, Sept. 21. Circulars sent on request, or may be obtained at the Principal's residence, No. 115 West 38th-st.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway. Four pupils received into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights, twenty minutes by rail from the City. Terms $600.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The eighteenth year of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars, apply at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
CHARLES E. WEST, Principal.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen the Fall term Sept. 23. For circulars, &c., address the principals at Hanover, N. H., till Sept. 12.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, LITCHfield County, Conn. A family school for boys. For information call at A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or address as above.
Rev. A. N. LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL AT Hackensack, N. J.—Wm. Williams, Principal; will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Pupils prepared for college and civil engineering.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The school year will commence Sept. 1. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

LINWOOD INSTITUTE, ON THE PALISADES, at Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J., a first-class family boarding-school for boys and girls. Apply to WILLIAM TRAVIS, Principal, Fort Lee Post Office, N. J.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 1; number limited to fifteen. For circulars apply to Principal, Mrs. C. M. WHITE.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV., will reopen Sept. 23. Letters directed to Mme. L. B. PREVOST, Box No. 1,338, New-York City, will receive prompt attention.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, 240 West 23d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15th.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, east of Washington-sq.—Opens Sept. 7; pupils fitted for college, business, West Point; a primary is attached. Circulars at University, Room 9, or 112 7th-st.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

UNION HALL—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I. Miss STEVENS, Principal. Reopens Sept. 14.

THE MISS MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MOTHER-HOME-CULTURE—FOR LITtle Children. Reference, Mr. CONANT, 508 Broad'y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Eleventh Annual Term of this Institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, and will continue until May 19, 1869. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Catalogues and other information may be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by letter addressed at the same place to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Columbia College Law School.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK.—The next annual session will commence on the 1st of October. 1868. Application may be made for all further information to the subscriber personally, or by letter, at University Building, Washington-square, New-York City.
JOHN NORTON POMEROY,
Dean of the Law Faculty.

PRINTING.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing at moderate prices. Orders solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged American woman and her daughter, a situation in a private family: is willing to make herself useful; understands all kinds of family sewing; also plain dressmaking; the girl to run errands and take care of growing children; she is 15 years of age; respectable references given. Can be seen in the bakery, 330 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook in a small private family where a thorough French and English cook is required, either in City or country; understands the business, and can take entire charge of the kitchen, larder and marketing; is neat and willing; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 676 2d-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers; young girls for chambermaids, nurses, &c.; City and country.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR HOtel, a situation by a smart, active young woman as chambermaid or waitress; is fully competent for either capacity; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth: will bring it up by the hand or bottle; two years' reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation; understands all kinds of meats, pastries, boning and larding; has excellent City references; no objection to do the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan woman, a situation as cook in a small family. Good City reference given. Seen for one week, at No. 207 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl, in a small American family, to do general housework; good references. Call at No. 122 Mott-st., in the rear, third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as cook and to assist in washing; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 31st-st., over private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman as wet nurse; has a good breast of milk. Call for two days at No. 334 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS thorough cook; understands the entire charge of kitchen; best of reference. Apply at No. 203 West 37th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 409 East 12th-st., in the rear, near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid by a respectable young woman; has the best of City references. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 180 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and plain sewing. Apply at No. 223 Varick-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN JUST disengaged, a situation as gardener in a first-class establishment; is a Protestant; understands gardening in all its branches—grafting, budding, green-house and grapery, laying out of grounds, &c.; understands driving and care of horses; has had experience in the general superintending of a gentleman's establishment; best of reference as to character and capability. Address for two days C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class man, in every department of gardening; has had much experience in laying out and finishing new and fine places; obtained the highest prices for the earliest grapes in the New-York market this last Spring; New-York reference first class; would take entire charge of a gentleman's country place. Address VITUS, Box No. 39 Leggett's Hotel, No. 48 Chatham-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE; the man as useful man around a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; his wife will do the general housework or the kitchen work of the family; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; are a very neat and reliable couple; no children; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent, middle-aged man, who understands the care and general treatment of first-class carriages and horses, and is a professed driver; first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. C., coachman, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER (married) by an experienced, active man, where the employer takes an interest in grape-growing under glass, and in the improvement of his place; a large place preferred; state particulars. Address E. J. B., Messrs. J. M. Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; City or country; understands his business in all its branches; first-class reference from last place; can do generally more than a man's work on a nice place; wants plenty of work; wages moderate. Address D. D., Box. No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent middle-aged man, who understands the care and general treatment of first-class carriages and horses, and is a professed driver; first-class City reference from last employer. Address J. C., coachman, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; can give the best City reference from some of the first families for 10 years. Address a note B. B., No. 201 Mercer-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant young man: eight years' reference from last place; best City references; not afraid of any kind of work on a gentleman's place. Address J. H. T., top floor, No. 1,295 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman; has had many years' practical experience in all branches of the business; can give best of references. Call on or address W. C. S., at No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener or farmer; thoroughly understands them, and capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference as such; no children. Address A. C., No. 94 Washington-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, steady man as gardener; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by an honest, steady, sober man; best references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a practical, experienced single man; City reference given. Address JOHN THOMAS, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent married man, with small family. Address H. W. W., at No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING near the City, want a Protestant woman to do their cooking, washing and ironing; only those who have strictly first-class references for neatness and ability need apply. Address HACKENSACK, Box No. 1,395 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—FOR FAMILIES RETURNING AND others, all recommended, American, English, Irish, Scotch, German, &c., ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, excellent cooks, and houseworkers; situations immediately, at BOOKHAM'S, 329 4th-av.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED TRACKmasters; none need apply unless they can bring good recommendations. Also, one wharf builder. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD PROTESTANT servants—cook, laundress and kitchen maid. Apply for two days at MRS. SANDARS' office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE TO WORK ON a small farm a short distance in the country. Apply on Wednesday, 2d inst., from 11 to 12 o'clock, to E. B. HUNT, 168 Maiden-lane, second floor, back office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. Apply at No. 33 West 20th-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock, today, Tuesday.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS FOR THAT new and invaluable work, "The Natural Wealth of California." J. F. GREENMAN & CO., 38 Pine-st., N. Y.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS WISHING situations will be suited immediately by applying at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., viz., cooks, laundresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, chambermaids, waitresses, and girls for general housework.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association. Apply in person or by letter. Insurance agents requested to call. LATHAM, EMERY & CO., No. 72 Cedar-st., General Agents.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company will pay the dividend declared July 8, 1868, at its office in New-York, on and after the 1st of September. A special form of order will be required to comply with the resolution, copies of which can be had at the office in New-York.
W. F. COOLBAUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1868.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Sept. 5, 1868.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to Sept. 10, 1868. By order,
E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MOSS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel Moss, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 3d day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN A. FISKE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York City, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DORMAN L. ORMSBY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 31, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MYER L. CHRISTELLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
AUG. 31, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS SILBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Augustus Silber, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO F. ROBBINS, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Alonzo F. Robbins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of September, 1868, at 12 M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868.
au18-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BONNELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Bonnell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au18-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS JONES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Julius Jones, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB LANSING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Jacob Lansing, of New-York City in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of September, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK LEVINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Patrick Levins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1868.
au25-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of VAN NEST TALMAGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Van Nest Talmage, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of August, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
s1-law3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKEL and JOHN H. TISDALE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Alvah Blaisdell, John J. Eckel and John H. Tisdale as copartners under the firm name of Blaisdell & Eckel, and individually of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Chambers of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
SEPT. 1, 1868. R. MURRAY, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—In the matter of LEWIS BENJAMIN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lewis Benjamin, formerly one of the firm of Simons, Hills & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 16th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the said bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 13, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au18-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB GUNST, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3th day of July, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Jacob Gunst, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 10th day of June, A. D., 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 1,523.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIPP LIPPMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Phillipp Lippmann, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A.D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au18-law3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,521.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK E. GAYLORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Theodore B. Gates, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick E. Gaylord, of the town of Catskill, in the County of Greene and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Catskill this 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
RUFUS W. WATSON, Assignee.
JAS. B. OLNEY, Attorney. au25-law3wTu

NO. 55.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES FORSYTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Forsyth, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1867.
au25-law3wTu* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY, Sept. 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON......SATURDAY, Sept. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY, Sept. 19
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.
The steamship CITY OF PARIS will sail at 8 A. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 5. Passengers will require to be on board one hour before sailing. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
JAVA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
RUSSIA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
CHINA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
CUBA leaves......WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7
Chief cabin passage......$130
Second cabin passage......80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage......145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CUBA are requested to be on board, at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
NAPOLEON III......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 19
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE...SATURDAY, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE. First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85. TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
COLORADO......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23
MANHATTAN......WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE, favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY.
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock noon.

IOWA	Sept. 5	BRITANNIA	Sept. 26
COLUMBIA	Sept. 12	HIBERNIA	Oct. 3
CALEDONIA	Sept. 19	EUROPA	Oct. 10

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	Sept. 3	TARIFA	Sept. 17
TRIPOLI	Sept. 10	PALMYRA	Sept. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, THOMAS. Will leave SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown; Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.
Steamer leaving Sept. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Oct. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office or the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
SEPT. 5—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
SEPT. 19—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Sept. 5.
Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co. Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL...VAILL...SATURDAY, Sept. 5
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER...SATURDAY, Sept. 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Sept. 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Sept. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Sept. 17.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. J. DEAKEN, will sail for above ports, from Pier No. 17 East River, on FRIDAY, Sept. 11, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
The first-class steamship JUNIATA, 1,215 tons, HOXIE Master, will leave Philadelphia for Havana and New-Orleans, from Queen-st. wharf, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, at 8 A. M.
Fare to Havana, $50 currency; to New-Orleans, $60. WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, No. 314 South Delaware-av., Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
MERCEDITA, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—BLACK STAR Independent Line. Opposition to monopoly. Freight at low rates. The first-class steamships MARMION will leave Pier No. 13 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 5, and THAMES on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st. OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah. Goods for the interior promptly forwarded.
Through bill lading given over the A. & G. R. R. to all landings on the Chattahoochie and Apalachicola rivers; also by M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, Ga. Freight received at all times under covered Pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

AMERICAN CITIZENS GOING TO EUROPE should obtain PASSPORTS from JOHN LANGTREE, Counselor at Law and Passport Agent, No. 307 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Sept. 1, 1868, trains will run as follows: Leave New-York, Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. ferries, (for South 7th-st., Williamsburg,) at 9:05 A. M.; 3:40 and 4:50 P. M. for Islip and intermediate stations, and at 6:15 P. M. for Jamaica. Returning, leave Islip at 6:15 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations; and from Jamaica, 7 A. M., arriving in New-York at 7:50, 8:55, 9:55 A. M. and 6:2[illegible] P. M. Passengers for Rockaway and Fire Island will leave by the 9:05 A. M. and 3:40 P. M. trains. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked to and from Fire Island.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 7 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 4 P. M.	Thursday, 3d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, 6th, 8 A. M.	Saturday, 5th, 5 P. M.
Monday, 7th, 7 A. M.	Sunday, 6th, 5 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M.; Saturday and Sunday excepted.

REDUCTION IN FARE.—TO OR FROM Yonkers, 10 cents; Irvington, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, 20 cents; Grassy Point, 25 cents. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave foot of Chambers-st. every afternoon at 4 o'clock, making the above landings, (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Grassy Point every morning at 6 o'clock; Sing Sing, 6:45; Tarrytown, 7:15; Irvington, 7:30, and Yonkers at 8 o'clock.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M., And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

YONKERS FERRY.—NEW STEAMBOAT FLORENCE, Capt. BELKNAP. Leaves Yonkers, daily, at 7:05 A. M., and 1:30 P. M., for Inwood, Carmansville and 34th-st. Leaves Jay and Duane sts. at 10:30 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. Same landings. Fare 15 cents.
SUNDAY TRIPS.
Leaves Yonkers at 8:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Leaves Jay and Duane sts. at 10 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Fare Sundays 25 cents. Freight taken daily.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.
NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., E. R., at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M. Stops at 34th-st., East River, each way.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. F. W. PUTNAM, NO. 6 MADISON-square, (23d-st.,) has very desirable suites of rooms with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a party of six or a family, fine rooms, with board, for the Fall and Winter months, in a mansion house very pleasantly situated at 112th-st. and Hudson River; terms very moderate to a suitable party; stabling if required. Apply at CLARK'S Gallery, 1,288 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT board, in a respectable private family preferred, below 30th-st.; price not to exceed $18 per week; best of reference given and required. Address H. T., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or an entire second floor will be rented to an eligible party, either with or without board—the latter preferred—at No. 72 West 11th-st. A New-England family, quiet and cultivated.

BOARDING—AN ELEGANT FRONT PARLOR, first floor, with board for two, $25 a week; and a handsomely furnished room for two, only $15, in the first-class brown-stone house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

BOARD WITH PRIVATE TABLE wanted for three persons and servant; large and well-furnished rooms, closets and bath, between 20th and 59th sts., in or near 5th-av.; also a private stable wanted. Address Box No. 180 New-York Hotel.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH permanent board in a strictly private family above 14th-st.; references. Address F. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF FIVE persons; two gentlemen and three ladies; location below 30th-st.; board plain, terms low. Address M. C., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—A FRONT ROOM and bedroom, also a hall room, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on first floor and large front rooms on second and third floor to let, with first-class board, at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; house and location first class. No. 116 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE—FIVE doors from New-York Hotel; choicest rooms to let singly or in suites, with or without board, with or without private table.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY, NEXT TO COLEman House—To let, furnished, a suite of five rooms, together or separately; house first-class; all improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLE or in suites, in a quiet house where there are no children. Apply to Dr. HOYT, No. 878 Broadway.

NO. 108 WEST-12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, on second floor; all modern improvements; to gentlemen only, without meals.

NO. 107 ALLEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife or a few single gentlemen can have rooms with board on reasonable terms. First-class table.

PERMANENT PARTIES WILL FIND large handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; fine location; prices moderate. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY—Handsomely furnished rooms for first-class parties, with board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Elegant suites of rooms to let, with first-class board; reference required. Address C. W., No. 192 5th-av.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST., will let a front room on second floor, with board for two gentlemen, at $18 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ROOMS TO LET with board. Apply No. 135 Clinton-st., second house from Amity-st.

HARLEM—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with board, single or en suite, at No. 168 127th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1868.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:
SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Stewart L. Woodford.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Robert C. Dorn.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry A. Barnum.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Patrick Henry Jones.
A Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in the place of George G. Barnard.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December ne[illegible]
Thirty-three Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-first Congress of the United States, for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.
COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A City Judge, in place of Abraham D. Russell.
A Register, in the place of Patrick H. Jones, appointed in the place of Charles G. Halpin, deceased.
Two Supervisors, in the places of William M. Tweed and Sheridan Shook.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Respectfully yours, H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1868.
I hereby certify the above to be a correct copy of the notice this day received by me from the Secretary of State.
JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of Newspapers are hereby notified not to insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. (See chap. 180, Laws of 1860.)
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
FIRST FALL TRADE
SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
At Store No. 7 College-place,
Between Murray and Barclay sts.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
They will offer a large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter goods,
Comprising almost every style and quality.
Catalogues and samples ready one day before the sale.

VALUABLE PAPER-MILL FOR SALE.
RECEIVER'S SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
The undersigned, as Receiver of all the property and effects of the SALISBURY MILLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, will sell at auction, on the premises, at the
VILLAGE OF SALISBURY MILLS,
TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE, ORANGE COUNTY,
NEW-YORK, ON THE
25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON.
The premises and property of the Salisbury Mills Manufacturing Company, situated at Salisbury Mills aforesaid, on the Newburg branch of the Erie Railroad, about eight miles from Newburg, on the Hudson River.
The property consists of about four acres of land in different parcels, contiguous to the railroad depot; a large stone mill, about eighty feet square, four stories high, slate roof, heated throughout with steam and lighted with gas, containing a steam elevator, a one hundred and twenty-five horse power steam engine, Wright's patent; one sixty-two inch Fourdrinier Paper Machine, and all necessary connecting and running machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of fine writing paper. Also, a boiler-house, boilers, rag-house, bleach boiler, dam, water power, water wheels, filters, gas-house, gasometer and apparatus and pipes, seven dwelling houses, store house, work shop, stables, furniture, &c., &c., &c.
For particulars concerning the property, apply on the premises, or to the undersigned; and for terms of sale apply to
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver,
Room No. 13, City Hall, New-York City, or
BANGS, SEDGWICK & NORTH,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1868.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the elegant residence, No. 42 East 41st-st., all of the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of super velvet carpets, rich carved black walnut suites, marble-top tables, heavy lace curtains, carved black walnut bedsteads, pier and mantel mirrors, English Brussels carpets, fine curled hair mattresses, feather pillows and bolsters, black walnut and gilt cornices, marble-top buffets, gilt and bronze chandeliers, drop lights, black walnut extension tables, &c., &c. The above furniture is nearly new, and is worthy of the attention of dealers and others.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post Office.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 220 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., genteel household furniture, consisting of as follows: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, Chickering piano, chamber suites, pier and mantel mirrors, lace curtains, bedsteads, fine feather beds, pillows, bedding, side and centre tables, together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, china, glass and cutlery, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 1, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
870 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
91 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons, balance *Fruttajuolo*, from Palermo.
250 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamer.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 101 Liberty-st.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, a large and general assortment of household and cabinet furniture, desks, fancy goods, paintings, &c.; also, second-hand furniture, bedding, &c. On exhibition this day.

NATIONAL ARMORY,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26, 1868.
BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States, the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction, at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 29, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:
Small arms, various models.
Accoutrements.
Horse equipments.
Parts of artillery bits.
Parts of arms, various models.
Old tools and machinery.
Borax, tallow.
Wrought and cast scrap iron.
Scrap steel, grindstones.
Gun-stocks, various stages.
Old vises, old rope.
One mowing machine.
Lot of window frames.
Lot of window sash.
Lot of window shutters and blinds.
Horse-carts, gun-boxes.
One old shed, &c., &c.
Catalogues giving quantities, &c., can be had on or after Sept. 5, by applying to the officer commanding.
J. G. BENTON, Brevet Col. Commanding.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868.
The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, October fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868. jy31-1awto15oct

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1868.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of DES MARETS & BOOTH, for the transaction of a banking and stock brokerage business, at No. 38 Broad-st.
ERNEST A. DES MARETS,
EDWARD B. BOOTH.

PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., for the purpose of transacting a general banking business, at No. 25 Nassau-st., in this City.
GEORGE OPDYKE,
WM. A. STEPHENS,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1868. G. FRANCIS OPDYKE.

MR. WM. A. STEPHENS RETIRES from our house this day. The business will be continued by the remaining partners.
WARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1868.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.
160 PLOTS AND VILLA SITES.
But 9 miles from City, on Erie Railroad.
ALSO,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES
fronting Passaic River, will be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, SEPT. 3,
on the premises, at 12 o'clock M. Free Tickets, Maps, &c., of the Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.'S, No. 77 Cedar-st.
SALE POSITIVE—RAIN OR SHINE.

WHITESTONE, L. I., FOR SALE—A GOOD two-story and attic house with about one acre of ground; the house was designed by the celebrated architect Upjohn, and was built in the best manner for the owner's use, and contains eleven rooms; location very desirable, with fine view of the Sound; railroad will be finished to Whitestone during this year; price, $7,500; possession immediately. Apply only to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—STORE AND DWELLING, CORner Fulton and Miller-avs., East New-York, and two lots; good stand for grocery; easy terms payment. Also, three-story brick store and dwelling on Atlantic-av. DAVID J. MALLOY, No. 212 Fulton-st., New-York City, or CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

$5,500—SMALL AMOUNT DOWN—will purchase hotel at Monsey, Rockland County; three minutes depot; thirty-three miles City; eight acres, good house, barns, sheds, 200 apple trees, small fruits, bar fixtures; building worth the money; location fine, healthy summer boarders' retreat; view of miles. F. J. BEAN, No. 15 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williamsbridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, } and
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } AUCTIONEERS,
HORATIO HENRIQUES, } No. 96 Broadway, N. Y.,
Have for sale a number of first-class houses and lots on the principal avenues and streets.
Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets, including many desirable plots on the 5th and 8th avs., Broadway and Boulevard.
Also, store property on Broadway, Leonard, Franklin, White, Walker, Canal, Howard, Grand, Broome, Spring, Prince, Amity, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson sts. and 3d-av., &c.

REAL ESTATE.
Owners of DWELLINGS, STORE PROPERTY, and VACANT LOTS, wishing to SELL or RENT during the coming season, solicited to furnish particulars as early as possible.
Facilities for disposal of Real Estate, &c., either at AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE, equal to any reliable house; and all business intrusted to my charge will, as heretofore, receive personal and prompt attention.
NO CHARGES whatever will be made on property offered at auction or private sale, unless sales are effected, except for advertising, printing, &c., when ordered.
D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 23D-ST.—LARGE MODERN four-story high-stoop house, pleasantly located, with early possession, or occupant will rent until May next; price, $30,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, two first-class four-story brown-stone houses, in complete order, in 30th and 37th sts., near 5th-av. For permits to see them apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO LET with immediate possession, furnished and unfurnished, on 5th, Madison and Lexington avs., Murray Hill and other choice locations. E. P. PARKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEment and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot on East 38th-st., near 5th-av., full size. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS, EACH 25 BY 100 feet, in a first-class building, corner of Canal and Mott sts. Apply at No. 185 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS residences in the City, on the principal avenues and streets. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, NO. 104 RYERSON-ST., genteel three-story extension dwelling; good order and neighborhood; gas chandeliers, heater range, hot and cold bath; wash-tubs, sewer. Apply on premises. Myrtle-av. cars.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET TO A SMALL family, in a fine neighborhood, No. 456 West 20th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER SIDE OF FIRST FLOOR of the prominent office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., suitable for insurance, banking, brokerage or other mercantile business; possession given immediately. Apply to C. W. PERVEIL, General Agent B. and O. R. R. Co.

A.—TO LET FOR CLUB PURPOSES OR to private parties, the elegant furnished residence No. 21 East 15th-st., contiguous to and west of Union-square. For permits apply to I. HERMANN, No. 394 Broome-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORES, NOS. 520 AND 522, with basement and sub-cellars. Apply to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FULLY furnished house; location 5th or Madison avs., or good side streets. Will pay $1,000 per month till May. Address A. B., Box No. 5,039 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ASTORIA.—BOARD CAN BE HAD FOR FAMIlies and single gentlemen for the Fall and Winter, at moderate prices, by apply at the brown mansion directly opposite the landing of the Harlem boat.

ROOMS MAY BE HAD IMMEDIATELY for the Autumn by addressing A. MEARNS, JR., West Point, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 Broadway.
BLACK FALL GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE EMPRESS CLOTH, $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
EXTRA SUPER CLOTH, $1 37½ per yard, worth $1 75.
PRINCESS CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.
CRAPE CLOTH, $6 per dress, worth $9.
IMPERIAL COLORADO, $5 per dress, worth $7 50.
MUCH FINER COLORADO, $6 per dress, worth $9.
TAMISI CLOTH, very fine, $7 50 per dress, worth $10.
ALEXANDRA POPLINS, 5s. and 6s. per yard, worth 7s. and 8s.
One case ALPACAS, 5s. per yard, worth $1.
N. B.—Mourning Robes promptly attended to. Suits made up on short notice.

R. H. MACY.

We shall keep up through the dull season of Summer a full assortment of
RIBBONS,
STRAW GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
THREAD, LLAMA, AND SHETLAND SHAWLS,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
TRIMMINGS AND BUTTONS,
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
At our usual low prices, and we sell nothing but first-class goods.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
No. 62 West 14th-st.

DRESSMAKING.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING of the new Fall and Winter fashions for ladies and children's dress. Now at Nos. 473 and 838 Broadway, 134 Pierpont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches.

WANTED—BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements in good families. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS,
PLUMBERS' SLABS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.
MARBLEIZED SLABS
for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.
Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager,
Middle Granville, N. Y.,
Warehouse and Show Rooms,
No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, head-stones; latest designs at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country. Get price list.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
TWENTY-SIXTH WEEK. CROWDED NIGHTLY.
G. L. Fox's great Pantomime, (reconstructed.)
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Clown by the renowned Pantomimist and Comedian,
MR. GEORGE L. FOX.
NEW TRICKS, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY, NEW BALLETS,
NEW MARVELS, NEW ILLUSIONS,
NEW FUN. NEW FEATURES.
PANTOMIME, BALLET, SPECTACLE.
A magnificent success. "Time cannot wither nor custom stale its infinite variety," and merry H. Dumpty is as welcome, brilliant and prosperous a favorite to-day as when, twenty-six weeks ago, his humor first irradiated the town.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
THE AUSTINS' GREAT ZOUAVE DRILL.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES, 1½ SATURDAYS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
BROADWAY, CORNER OF THIRTIETH-ST.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.
CROWDED, CROWDED
Throughout yesterday by the best class of citizens who unite with the Press in acclamations of astonishment at the enormity of curiosities and attractions which meet their view in every quarter of the establishment, as well as the completeness of the arrangements and the rapidity and perfectness with which all are presented.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
MR. JAMES W. COLLIER,
Will appear in the new Play of
LORLE.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE AT 2 O'CLOCK,
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE,
Interpreted by
MISS SUSAN GALTON
and Company, who were enthusiastically received throughout the day.
THE SIAMESE TWINS,
for two weeks only, prior to their leaving for Paris to be separated by the College of Surgeons.
THE BABY WOMAN,
AUTOMATON LEOTARD,
GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, NATURAL HISTORY AND SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES, comprising everything that is attractive, and forming the greatest collection ever presented together.
Admission to all the Curiosities and family circle of the Grand Theatre, 50c.; children 25c. Reserved seats, 25c., 50c., and $1 Extra.
Places may be secured six days in advance.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 1, AT 8.
EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
TWO ORCHESTRAS—BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

1. March, "Review"	Lohrens
2. Overture, "Robert le Diable"	Meyerbeer
3. Fantasie, "Czar and Carpenter"	Lortzing
4. Waltz, "Sphaeren-Klaenge"	Strauss
5. Aria, "Maza"	Donizetti
6. Bridal Procession, "Lohengrin"	Wagner
7. Grand Fantasie, "Ernani"	Verdi
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
8. Overture, "Jubel"	Weber
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
9. Grand Fantasie, "Norma"	Bellini
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
10. Sinfonia Pastorale and Hallelujah Chorus, "Messiah"	Handel
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
11. March, "Heroic"	Herrmann
12. Overture, "Orpheus"	Offenbach
13. Song, "The Tear"	Stigelli
14. Variations on "Yankee Doodle"	Sekoll
15. Song, "Come to Me, Angel of Sleep"	Perring
16. Polka, "Unter Donner und Blitz"	Strauss
17. Home, Sweet Home.	
BY THE TWO ORCHESTRAS.	
CONDUCTOR	THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes. TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
Grand Reopening. Repainted, Redecorated and Remodeled. A NEW PARQUET introduced in PLACE OF THE PIT, with CUSHIONED SOFA SEATS. The THIRD TIER AND GALLERY have been painted and enlarged for the patrons of popular prices; admission 15 cents. A full and effective company. A new sensation drama, called
LIFE IN THE STREETS.
with new scenery, effects, tableaux, &c.
Also, the nautical drama of
FALSE COLORS.
with other attractive entertainments.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS OPERA HOUSE.
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.

Bryant's Excelsior Troupe of Minstrels.	ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER. THE LIVE INGIN. LOVE AMONG THE ROSES. CAPT. JENKS.	Dan Bryant. Unsworth. Eugene. Seymour.

Dempster, Rockefeller, Eph Horn, Henry, Hogan, Hughes.
Great success of Eugene's Burlesque Opera.
ILL TRUE-BAD-DOER.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN,
Or,
THE PACIFIC SLOPER.
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

SCOTTISH GAMES,
SCOTTISH GAMES,
SCOTTISH GAMES,
AT JONES' WOOD,
AT JONES' WOOD,
AT JONES' WOOD,
On THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1868.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
A one-mile race, open to all, will be run, and prizes to the amount of $100 will be awarded.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY OF PRACTICAL Engineering will hold its regular fortnightly meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at its room, No. 24 Cooper Institute Building. The subject for discussion will be *The Cleansing and Disinfecting of City Streets.*
JAMES A. WHITNEY, President.
JOSEPH B. LYMAN, Corresponding Secretary.

THE MASTER MASONS' ASSOCIATION OF the City of New-York will hold its monthly meeting TUESDAY, Sept. 1, at 8 P. M., in Kilduff's Building, corner Broadway and 22d-st.
WM. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and in Clark-street, between Broome and Spring streets.
2. For paving with trap block Eighth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.
3. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Washington and Liberty streets.
4. For building a receiving basin on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
5. For building a receiving basin on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
6. For paving with trap block Thirty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
7. For building sewers in Forsyth-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets; Columbia-street, between Stanton and Houston streets, and in Avenue B, between Sixth and Seventh streets.
8. For regulating and grading Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter and flagging the same between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Washington-street, between Charlton and King streets; also, both sides of Hudson-street, between King and Clarkson streets; also, both sides of Dominick-street, between Clark and Varick streets, and both sides of Clark-street, between Spring and Broome streets.
2. Both sides of Eighth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said avenue.
3. The east side of Washington-street and the west side of Greenwich-street, from Cedar to Liberty-street; also, the south side of Liberty-street, between Washington and Greenwich streets.
4. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
5. The east side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second streets, to a point on said streets one hundred feet easterly from Second-avenue.
6. Both sides of Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
7. Both sides of Forsyth-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street; also, both sides of Columbia-street, from Stanton to Houston-street; also, both sides of Avenue B, from Sixth to Seventh-street.
8. Both sides of Sixty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, to the extent of half the block either way on both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Aug. 26, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected hereby, that the following assessments have been completed and lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For laying crosswalks at each of the crossings of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. For building sewers in Pearl-street, between Beekman-street and Peck-slip; also, in Park-street, between Baxter and Mulberry streets; and in Water-street, between Catharine and Oliver streets.
3. For laying crosswalks across West-street, from south side of Morris-street to Pier No. 4, North River.
4. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter-stones, and flagging sidewalks in Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-second streets.
The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1. Both sides of Elizabeth-street and both sides of Prince-street to the extent of half the block in either direction from the corner of Elizabeth and Prince streets.
2. Both sides of Pearl-street from Beekman-street to Peck-slip and Ferry-street; also, both sides of Park-street from Baxter-street to Mulberry-street; also, both sides of Water-street from Oliver to Catharine-street.
3. The east side of West-street from Morris-street to a point half way to Battery-place.
4. Both sides of Madison-avenue from Forty-second-street to Seventy-second-street, and both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Madison-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } Board of Assessors.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Aug. 27, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS,
LAST NIGHTS,
LAST NIGHTS,
OF THE
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
GREAT SENSATION.
LOTTA......as......FIRE FLY.
LOTTA......as......FIRE FLY.
LOTTA......as......FIRE FLY.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW APPOINTMENTS,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
AND A
GREAT CAST.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JARRETT & PALMER......Lessees and Managers
SEVENTH WEEK OF
BATEMAN'S INCOMPARABLE OPERA-BOUFFE.
SEVENTH WEEK OF
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON!
SEVENTH WEEK OF BARBE BLEUE.
ALL THE BRILLIANT ARTISTS,
SUPERB CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
AND MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE,
COMBINING TO PRODUCE
THE MOST POWERFULLY ATTRACTIVE
OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8, BARBE BLEUE,
OFFENBACH'S LATEST TRIUMPH,
WITH JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET.
FIRST BARBE BLEUE MATINEE,
WITH MLLE. IRMA AND M. AUJAC,
SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance, and for Matinees at evening prices, at the box office and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. The FREE LIST, except the Press, entirely suspended.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
DECIDED SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
FOUL PLAY
EVERY NIGHT.
with Mrs. H. Watkins as Helen Rolleston;
J. K. Mortimer, as Robert Penfold;
J. B. Studley, as Jo. Wylie;
Hattie Hamilton, as Nancy Rouse;
Wm. Harris, as Capt. Hudson.
THE GREAT SHIP SCENE.
A FULL RIGGED SHIP, 26 FEET LONG, GOING DOWN WITH LIVING SOULS ON BOARD IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE.
SATURDAY MATINEE.

BROADWAY THEATRE—ADMISSION 50c.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE GREAT QUEEN OF TRAGEDY,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MRS. LANDER......as......ELIZABETH.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR, MR. GEO. BECKS.
SATURDAY, FIRST LANDER AND ELIZABETH MATINEE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
NO. 720 Broadway.
Manager......Mr. EDWIN KELLY.
GRAND INAUGURAL WEEK.
BAR BAR
BER BER
THE ONLY LEON BLU THE ONLY LEON
BOULOTTE BER BER BOULOTTE
BAR BAR
GRAND COMPANY, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
BOX OFFICE OPEN AT 10 THIS MORNING.

IRVING HALL.
OPENING NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2.
KINNEY'S GRAND MOVING DIORAMA.
Lincoln's funeral ceremonies in all the cities through which the procession passed from Washington to Springfield.
100,000 MOVING MECHANICAL FIGURES.
100,000 MOVING MECHANICAL FIGURES.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 Broadway, New-York;
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., cor. of State, Brooklyn.
WILL REOPEN TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.
Every branch of music taught, privately or in classes, by the most competent masters, at moderate prices.
Instruction also in the modern languages.
Circulars at the music-stores of Wm. A. Pond & Co., G. Schirmer, Ditson & Co., S. T. Gordon, Jordens & Martens, Dachauer & Vilanova, and at the Conservatory.

REOPENING OF THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1868.
NO. 82 5TH-AV.,
CORNER 14TH-ST.,
AND
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK;
NOS. 128, 130, AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

FERRERO'S
APOLLO HALL AND LECTURE-ROOM,
Broadway, corner of 28th-st.
Book open for engagements at No. 1,193 Broadway.

WM. MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 1[illegible]9 5th-av., near 20th-st.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT Piano-fortes, Agraffe treble; the finest instruments in the City and the cheapest in price; one used but two months at half-price. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO LEAD music and play a melodeon, in an up-town Sunday School; hours 9 to 10 A. M., and once a month an hour in the afternoon. Address D., Box No. 4,422 New-York Post Office.

PIANOS—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 659 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GRAND, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments. L. [illegible] CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SCALPEL, NO. 46, CONTAINS two lectures to his private Surgical Class, on Stricture and its instant cure by the Urethrotome, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evening. At No. 42 5th-av.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED LADY, the loan of $300, from an old gentleman only, for which good security will be given. Address Mrs. ANNA SHELDON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON REQUIRING THE SERVICES of an experienced and reliable detective, with unexceptionable references, may address X. Y., Box No. 1,885 New-York Post Office.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. AND Madame Dubois (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative, $5. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. Office, No. 38 3d-av., below 10th-st., New-York.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir; recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 116 Chatham-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.: his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST PRIVATE DISEASES cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 116 Chatham-st.; only medicine to cure.

LADIES—DR. POWERS, NO. 116 CHATHAM-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; his powerful medicines, $5, certain.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPS FOR TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1868.
The time for receiving proposals for furnishing tobacco and cigar stamps, under the advertisement of Aug. 15, 1868, is extended to Sept. 20, 1868.
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

CHINA.

The Rebels in Southern Chili and Northern Shantung—The Imperial Army Afraid to Attack Them—Adventures of an English Missionary—Horrible Atrocities of the Rebels—Earthen Forts.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

TIENTSIN, China, Tuesday, June 16, 1868.

Your traveling correspondent may have sent you some notes relating to the rebel movements he had collected when at this place and Pekin, about the last of April and first of May, so in this letter I will not speak at length of the course of the rebels at that time and previously. They were so near Tientsin the 27th and 28th of April, that the smoke from several villages lying to the south and southeast, which they burnt down, were seen from the ramparts and walls of the city. Some Englishmen who had been in the Imperial army for six or eight months, following the rebels wherever they went, reported to their friends here that the rebels probably numbered about 100,000, and the Chinese soldiers in the Imperial army amounted to 80,000. Both parties seemed unwilling to risk an engagement in earnest. There had been various slight skirmishes in the time they had been with the Imperial army. The latter party were afraid to attack the rebels, even if the latter did not retire before it.

Early in May the rebels and the Imperial troops returned toward the South, and since that time have been 100 or 150 miles, more or less, distant from Tientsin, either in the Province of Chili or the Province of Shantung—pursuing their usual avocations, burning, plundering, murdering, &c.

When the rebels were here the latter part of April, one of the English Missionaries resident here, Rev. Mr. HODGE, was absent about 120 miles south of this city, in the northern part of Shantung, on a visit to some country stations in care of his mission. His absence, and especially the want of information in regard to his safety, after the departure of the rebels toward that part of the country, induced two of his friends, (Rev. Messrs. INNOCENT and LEES,) to attempt to reach him. One went on horseback and the other in a cart drawn by two mules. In due time, after several narrow escapes from the rebels or marauding parties of soldiers, the three friends met. About that time Mr. LEES was robbed of his fine horse by a mounted rebel. In the day time, the rebel met or overtook him on the highway and demanded the surrender of his horse. On Mr. LEES hesitating to give it, he brandished his spear and threatened to strike in case his demand was not at once complied with—when the horse was delivered up and the villain rode away with it.

The afternoon before, Mr. HODGE met his two friends from Tientsin. While in a house in a small hamlet he heard the report of a gun and ran out to find its cause or occasion. He found a man lying mortally wounded in the road, and another riding off at full speed. It appeared that an armed and mounted rebel had entered the village, and demanded that the mules attached to a cart in which were some women should be taken out of the cart and given over to him. The mules were taken out; but before the rebel had received possession, the owner or driver hesitated too long or remonstrated too sharply with the man, and was accordingly shot down. The report of the shot called the people from their houses in such numbers that the rebel became frightened, and made off as quickly as possible.

The three friends, on meeting, discussed the route back to Tientsin, and decided to return by a very circuitous and tedious route—a route that necessitated about four times as much travel as the usual route required. They started, therefore, by cart for Tseenan, the capital of Shantung Province, being directly the opposite course they would ordinarily have taken. At Tseenan they hired a native boat to take them on the waters of the celebrated Yellow River to its present mouth on the southern part of the Gulf of Pechelee, a distance of 150 miles, more or less. At the mouth of the Yellow River they secured passage in another native boat for Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho River, on which the City of Tientsin is built. After a week's delay at the mouth of the Yellow River on account of unfavorable winds and weather, they started for Taku, whence they came home per carts.

These gentlemen tell very dismal and heart-sickening stories of the atrocities committed on the Chinese peasantry and villagers by both rebels and Imperial soldiers, especially in case of any resistance to their demands. If not resisted they simply plunder and ravish. If resisted they not only plunder and ravish, but burn and kill. The young women and able-bodied men are carried off by the rebels; the aged and the sick, if they neither remonstrate nor resist, are allowed to live. If marked hostility is shown by any villagers, woe betides their village. On one occasion, it is said, the rebels in revenge threw men, women and children alive into a well, and having thus filled it, made a fire on the top!

Our travelers *en route* between the northern part of Shantung Province and its capital, Tseenan, passed through a neighborhood where several weeks previously 500 persons had been butchered and left unburied by the rebels. The air had become so tainted that they were warned against passing that way, but their haste to escape the vicinity of the rebels led them to continue on that the shortest route to Tseenan. The day they passed through the place, the surviving friends and relatives of the dead had succeeded in putting under ground the last corpse of the 500. The atmosphere was, however, still perceptibly tainted.

The men belonging to one or more villages, in the south of this Province and north of Shantung, frequently unite in inclosing within earthen walls several acres, more or less—making a kind of earthen fort, into which they collect their domestic animals and valuables with their families on the approach of the rebels. The walls of these earthen forts are eight or ten feet high, or more, and sufficiently wide on the top to stand and fight with the rebels in case of attack by them. On the outside of the walls is a deep ditch, the earth of which has been used to construct the walls of the fort. If this ditch can be kept filled, or nearly filled with water, so much the better for the purpose of those within.

Various tricks and methods are resorted to by the rebels to obtain an entrance into these strongholds. At one place they manufactured a huge image, principally out of straw, which they painted black. When finished they fastened several strong and long poles to it, and late at night it was carried as noiselessly as possible towards the earth-fort, accompanied by a band of rebels, armed. When quite near the walls, a loud shout, "ascend quickly," "ascend quickly," was raised, and a rush was made upon the fort. But the people inside were not caught asleep, nor were they frightened by the ugly monster, but manfully pierced the image with their spears, and successfully beat off their assailants.

At another time and place, the following expedient was adopted in order to enter an earthen fort:

A small party of rebels went late at night to a hamlet; some of the men and women belonging to which, failed to reach the earthen fort, on the approach of the rebel forces. After finding some of the women, one of the rebels addressing one, said, "are you willing to pretend that I am your husband and lead me into the fort?" "No," replied the woman indignantly, and the rebel shot her dead. He then addressed another woman with the same question, "Are you willing to pretend that I am your husband, and introduce me into the fort?" The woman promptly replied, "yes," and in a short time the woman and pretending husband and his party of rebels were on their way to the fort. On reaching it, the woman said that she and her husband and some of her villagers had come for the purpose of entering the fort, giving her name and her husband's name, with such other particulars as satisfied the people on the walls of the fort. She was told, however, that at that time of night she could only enter the fort by being drawn up by a cord, which was lowered. Her pseudo husband on this, became somewhat suspicious and excited. He insisted for a time on having the rope tied around both, and thus both go up together. But the woman demurred, affirming that the rope was too small, and not strong enough to endure the weight of both at once, and that it would be difficult for the friends on the wall to draw such a heavy load. The "husband" at length consented, and his "wife" was drawn up in advance of him, assuring him that he should be the next one. On her arrival at the top, she in few words put the people there on their guard against the man, and so, as soon as he appeared, he was quietly led off a short distance and suddenly struck down beheaded, as were all of his party that were drawn up to the top of the wall.

The rebels and the regular soldiers of the Chinese army appear to be about equally hated and feared by the country people. Both are lawless and both are without a commissary, living by foraging and plundering. The rebels, it is said, have a saying with which they comfort the people whom they rob. "You need not fear us as much as you should fear the soldiers sent to protect you from us. We will only take a few of your best things, but the soldiers will take everything you have. They will make a clean sweep." Sometimes when the soldiers desire to plunder a certain village, some of them will ride into it, or about it, in a very excited manner, shouting out "The rebels are coming," "the rebels are coming," "run for your lives," "run for your lives." The result is the village is thrown into consternation, and its poor inhabitants rush wildly out into the field or toward some neighboring village, carrying on foot or in carts what they can. After they are gone the soldiers quietly proceed to steal what they can find that is valuable and that they care to take away.

The rebels and the soldiers mutually avoid a real and bloody encounter with each other. The soldiers have their regular pay from Government, which is supposed to include the expense of their living. Besides this, they cheat the people and steal, when they can, provisions for themselves and beasts, having a good and easy time generally. Their officers make a great deal of money, by applying the rule of subtraction to the sums that pass through their hands, to say nothing of their salaries and the plunder that falls into their possession from time to time. Why should the above parties care for the putting down of the rebellion? The rebels, living by pillage and enjoying the license of their passions, as they ramble over the land, prefer such a course to that of fighting, as they then might be obliged to receive wounds and suffer pains, and perhaps meet with death, as the result of earnest and bloody battle.

NORTHERN CHINA.

JAPAN.

Destructive Rains—Increasing Trade at Hiogo—Progress of the Rebellion—Execution of Native Christians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sunday, July 26, 1868.

After mildewing in the almost daily rains of the past two months, we are suddenly well nigh in danger of being crisped and browned by the intense heats which have succeeded. The fall of rain has been excessive, not only at Nagasaki and Hiogo, where it is annually expected, but at Yokohama, where it is exceptional. At Hiogo we had, in April, twelve days of heavy rain, in May ten, and in June sixteen, and for the first ten days in July it rained almost incessantly. The Osaka River overflowed its banks, deluging the country and causing great destruction of property and life.

THE SHOGOON'S CASTLE.

On the occasion of a late visit to Osaka we found the city unusually quiet. The "Shogoon's" castle, on which the adherents of the Southern Daimios had expended their indignation during last Winter's troubles, was already undergoing repairs in anticipation of the arrival of OWADGIMA, the Minister of War. The heavy masonry still exhibits, in the seams and cracks that scar it, the evidences of the terrible fires that raged for several days within the moated inclosure.

A distressing accident has recently occurred near the bar on which Admiral BELL lost his life. A pleasure boat containing four individuals was overturned, and only one escaped.

This Osaka bar is a serious obstacle to making that city an entry port, and late investigations demonstrate the inutility of surveys, for the old channels are continually filling up and new ones forming.

TRADE AT HIOGO.

Hiogo, or Kobe more properly, is rapidly increasing in importance. Every steamer brings several new comers. There are now resident there some one hundred and twenty-five foreigners, and the trade in arms, teas, cattle and fancy articles is quite brisk. There are already two prosperous weekly papers and four hotels. A line of steamers run semi-monthly between Shanghae, Nagasaki and Hiogo, and the Costa Rica Pacific Mail Steamship Company's mail steamer stops there on its monthly trip up and down between Yokohama and Shanghae.

THE REBELLION.

Meantime the internecine war goes on. The Southern Princes made a cats-paw of the Mikado, and succeeded in ejecting the Tycoon. And now the puissant AIDZU, the impersonation of valor, sweeps down from the north and puts his own sword in the balance with that of his kinsman STOTTSBASHI, and at his back, in full force, is the Tokugawa clan, while other Daimios, hitherto neutral, are preparing to join him. CHOSIN, one of the would-be triumvirate has returned to his dominion, like another Achilles, to brood over some slight received at Kioto, and the latest report, in the least reliable, says that a portion of the Northern army is marching toward Kioto, resolved to treat directly with the Mikado, peaceably if they can, but forcibly if they must.

The knotty problem will work itself out gradually. The Japanese themselves begin to see the absurdity of having two rulers—an Emperor with limited authority, and a *de facto* vassal holding the reins of government. The one, at best, a mere puppet in the hands of the other. The troubles can result but in one way—the establishment of a firm and liberal form of government, and the complete overthrow of the antiquated feudal system, which, like those bodies preserved in a vacuum, has remained intact until the breath of modern civilization crumbles it to dust.

THE ENGLISH AT KAGOSIMA.

Her Majesty's steamship *Ocean*, iron-clad, has but recently returned from a week's trip down to Kagosima, SATSUMA's territory. It was only in 1863 that poor RICHARDSON was cut in two by the retainers of this same SATSUMA, whom he happened to meet one Summer morning, on the Tocaido, near Yeddo. No better redress offered itself, so the English went down to Kagosima, and lost two officers and a score or more of men, in storming this Daimio's powerful batteries.

They took them, however, and burned a village, and then sailed away to repair their ship and bury their dead.

But now it is wiser to forget these little things. So the *Ocean* goes down with the Comte DE MONT BLANC, SATSUMA's Prime Minister, and all hands are agreeably entertained by the shore dignitaries, and, perhaps, crack a few jokes over the "little affair," and learn, perhaps, incontinently, from the Japanese, that every station taken by the English on that eventful day, five years ago, had been previously occupied by a target. No wonder that every shot told!

THE RAM STONEWALL.

There was quite a little excitement in the harbor the other night. A well-founded rumor came down from Yeddo, which, by the way, no one is now permitted to visit, that a party of some seventy desperate Japanese, probably in the interest of the Southern Daimios, would that night attempt to board and cut out the ram *Stonewall*, which rocks idly at anchor near us, under the American flag. About midnight the word was passed, and all the American men-of-war beat to general quarters, and prepared, at a certain signal, to arm boats and board the ram, should the Japanese make an attack on her. Fortunately for us and them it was not attempted, and, moreover, never, under existing circumstances, could such an attack succeed.

BOAT RACING.

To vary the monotony of life at Kobe, the cutter of the United States steamship *Oneida* pulled two races with that of Her Majesty's steamship *Zebra*, winning both. The distance was five miles. The *Oneida's* boat made it in 53 minutes, 27 seconds, coming in 55 seconds ahead. In the second race their time was better, being 40 minutes, 21 seconds, and they won it by 45 seconds.

There is now a race pending between the *Oneida's* boat and the crack cutter of the United States steamship *Shenandoah*. The flagship *Hartford* and the *Wyoming* were both beaten by the latter when they were out here.

EXECUTION OF NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

We have rumors from Nagasaki that the Christians who were in imprisonment for many months have at length been executed by the Government. The Japanese law forbidding any native to preach or practice the teachings of the Gospel, or in any way to favor Christianity, under pain of death, has never been repealed, and is as sternly enforced as it has ever been since the massacres at Simabara in 1639. Nevertheless, no reliance is placed upon the rumor. Sir HARRY PARKES, the English Minister, in his late visit to the Mikado, is said to have called the attention of one of the Imperial Ministers to the condition of these unfortunates. But he could enter scarcely anything more than a mild protest.

AMERICAN WAR VESSELS.

The following American men-of-war are now in harbor: The *Piscataqua*, flag-ship of Admiral ROWAN; *Shenandoah, Oneida, Maumee* and *Stonewall*. The *Oneida* goes soon to Nagasaki, and thence either to Shanghae or the Corea.

LATER.—The race between the *Oneida* and *Shenandoah's* boats resulted in the defeat of the latter. The *Oneida's* cutter made the distance, five miles, in 44 minutes 43 seconds, and coming in 5 minutes and 54 seconds ahead. It was a terrible defeat, and the cutter of the *Oneida* is the crack boat of the squadron.

The *Idaho* is at Nagasaki with the *Ashuelot*. The *Monocacy* has gone to Shanghae.

ADIENO.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia in 1865 and 1868—Her Recuperation in Farming, in Railroading and in Industrial Pursuits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 29, 1868.

Three years ago, as a correspondent of a Western journal of enterprise and prominence, I made a tour through Virginia, giving such items of news concerning the devastation of war and the spirit and temper of the people as I thought would be of interest. The State was then in a deplorable condition. The land, in most parts poor and requiring a great deal of labor, was without fencing, and the farmers had but little stock, labor or implements with which to work it. The people were then unsettled and uninformed as to the disposition of the General Government. Their railroads were torn up, and without credit their rolling stock was run off, scattered over the whole South. The remorseless tithe-gatherers of the rebel Government had exhausted the granaries of the farmers and the warehouses of the shippers. Seed grains in some sections could not be bought at any price, and the crops of 1865 were not abundant, so as to relieve the wants of the people. The currency of the Confederacy was of course worthless, and the gold and silver treasure of the people was exhausted.

In passing through the State now I find the recuperation on every hand marked and encouraging. In nothing has so much been done as in the railroad system of the State. The great through freight route from Norfolk to Memphis, Knoxville, New-Orleans, and all points South, under the management of Gen. WM. MAHONE, who succeeded in practically consolidating the three roads, the Norfolk and Petersburg, South Side, and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads, has very greatly improved, and is now splendidly managed. Three years ago the fare from Lynchburg to Bristol was over $16, and the time was twenty hours. The road was actually dangerous to travel on, and the rolling stock was in a bad condition. On account of some trouble in the administration of the road this state of affairs continued for some time. After the election of Gen. MAHONE the credit of the Company improved, and the three roads working under the same President gave the advantages of consolidation. The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad runs through a country abounding in great mineral wealth, and where, to my mind, the recuperation has been more marked than elsewhere. Lynchburg, where, three years ago, the clatter of SHERIDAN's cavalry still echoed in its hilly streets, and where stagnation in every department of trade was painfully apparent, is now a growing city, stirring with enterprises of every kind. From that point west, to Bristol, every farm and village shows thrift and encouraging symptoms of life. The farms look fresh and well worked, the stock seems abundant, and the farm-houses, granaries and outhouses seem tidy and repaired. The mineral riches of this section of the State are attracting great attention, and in some localities are being developed. At the head-quarters of the Holsten, and throughout the beautiful valley that bears its name, the gypsum deposits are very heavy and of easy access. They have already enlisted the capital of some enterprising men, who purpose preparing it in great quantities for market. The zinc ore of Virginia is rich and is found in quantity along the line of this road. It is transported to New-Jersey and there manufactured into the paints. The salt wells at Saltville are again in full operation, and add very materially to the freight resources of the railroads. Along the South Side Road, in parts of the great metalliferous range of mountains that extend through Western North Carolina and Northern Georgia, where they develop the rich copper mines of Ducktown, specimens of fine copper ore are found and several parties are now sinking shafts to develop the extent and the quality of the vein. The South Side Road runs through the worn-out tobacco plantations of Southern Virginia that have supported and enriched many generations of the old Virginia planters. These plantations are now well worn out and look desolated, though occasionally you can see a splendid field of fine tobacco. These roads are now the great freight trunk-line of the South, and are destined to grow in wealth and importance. Railroads in this climate can be worked cheaper and with less danger than in the mid-winter ice-beds of the North. When Norfolk attains the position she covets, and is now striving for, as the great shipping port of the South, or of the Atlantic coast, and when the Southern Pacific Railroad is secured, these roads will be a mine of wealth and centres of great power.

It must be apparent to every man who travels in this State that the recuperation for the past three years has been very great, and all that could be expected under the peculiar circumstances which surround them. I question whether it could have been greater under civil government. We have heard a great deal from Democratic orators concerning the despotism and tyranny of the military authorities, but the great mass of the people have never experienced any oppression, and most of them not even inconvenience. The cases of arrests and imprisonments have been but few and not oppressive in their character. The mass of the officers now in position are those chosen by the people themselves. Their judicial officers are mostly those elected two years ago, and who now hold over. Their laws—save as they concern the rights of the freedmen—are administered in the spirit they were enacted years ago. In conversing with the people, you will readily see that they are not oppressed or harassed by military interference, and they make no such complaints. Their rights of person and property are practically what they were before the war, save, of course, their right to buy and sell human beings. If the complaints were investigated they would be found to originate with politicians and demagogues who are debarred from holding office and plundering the people. As I understand it, the present laws in force are those of Congressional enactment, which disfranchise but a small part of the people. The local laws are not yet in force. Of course it is desirable that the State Government be speedily organized, and give the people all the relief possible. But until this is done the authority of the Federal Government will be maintained through the military; and in the light of facts that must be evident to even the traveler, it is useless to talk about tyranny and despotism. If it be tyrannical to punish treason by a temporary disfranchisement, and to take from the hands of rebels the power to gain by legislation what they failed to win with the sword, then are the Reconstruction acts tyrannical and despotic; but if it be right and proper for the Government to protect and secure by legislation what its armies won at the point of the bayonet, then is all this talk about military despotism sheer nonsense—the talk of designing men, who are still plotting further trouble and strife.

OMEGA.

THE TURNERS.

Third Annual Festival—Three Days of It in Morrisania.

The third annual Turner festival of the district of New-York, which commenced on Saturday last, in Morrisania, was brought to a close last night. There was but little done on Saturday except the reception of the delegates from other places. Sunday morning was mostly passed in the members of the different delegations becoming acquainted with each other. In the afternoon picnicing in the vicinity of Morrisania was resorted to, and a pleasant afternoon was passed.

The first grand feature of the festival took place on Sunday evening. A grand sacred concert, by some of the best musical talent, and declamation, by the Turners, at Washington Hall. The hall was crowded to repletion, and many persons were compelled to go away, not obtaining admission. The programme at the musical festival consisted of an overture by the Morrisania Mannerchor Band. The Quartette Club then sung a national song. Interspersed with the singing was declamation, of which "The Casting of the Bell," by Mr. GUNNING, of New-York, "An Odd Story," by Mr. STEINMETZ, received the diplomas, which were awarded by the Committee on Monday afternoon. The singing of "The Dews Fell in the Night of Spring," one of MENDELSSOHN's songs, sung by the Melrose Quartette Club, received warm and well-merited applause. Miss KATIE KUNTZ, a young lady living in Morrisania, was warmly encored after singing "My Heart is in the Highlands."

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the various delegations formed in procession at Turners' Hall, in the following order:—

First Division.—Police, Festival Committee, Band, Officers of the New-York Division Turners, Drum Corps, New-York Cadets, New-York Turner Cadets, Morrisania Sharpshooters, Turner Sharpshooters, Morrisania Mannerchor, Germania Mannerchor, Melrose Leidentafel, Germania and Union Mannerchors of Melrose, Turner pupils.

Second Division.—Delegations from other districts: Society from Troy, Drum Corps, New-York Turner Society, Turner Societies from New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New-Brooklyn, East New-York, Bloomingdale, Jersey City, Hudson City, Carlstadt, Patterson, Harlem, and Morrisania. Each delegation carried a handsome silk banner, some of which were embroidered in silk and very handsome.

At 1:30 o'clock the gymnastic exercises were commenced, which lasted until after 3 o'clock. About 3:30 o'clock Gen. FRANZ SIGEL delivered an address, in which he gave a history of the Turners, their duties, objects and a general history. He spoke about an hour, during which he was frequently loudly applauded. The Sharp shooters, about sixty in number, commenced shooting almost as soon as they got on the picnic ground, and continued to shoot until about 4 o'clock. There were four prizes to be shot for. The Committee awarded them to: First, HERMAN KAPPENBERG, New-York, diploma and silver watch; second, JOHN MILLER, Williamsburg, Colt's revolver; third, GEORGE WINKLER, Jersey City, small silver watch; fourth, GEO. HEIMTZ, New-York, silver-plated ice-pitcher.

The Turner Cadets, during the afternoon, gave an exhibition drill which gave general satisfaction. The parties then separated for supper, to gather for the night's pleasures. Immediately after supper the rain began to fall, which drove the large crowd inside the large hall in Muller's Park, so that that large building was uncomfortably crowded. Notwithstanding the rain the grounds were handsomely illuminated with many-colored Chinese lanterns. Music, singing and dancing was then the order for the night, and was kept up until late.

During the whole festival everything was conducted in harmony, and the best good feeling prevailed, and the third Turner's Festival has passed off happily to all.

BASE BALL.

The Grand Match in Philadelphia—The Defeat of the Atlantics—An Immense Assemblage of Spectators.

The first of the series of grand matches for the championship of the United States, between the two crack clubs of Brooklyn and Philadelphia, took place yesterday afternoon on the grounds of the Athletic Club, on Seventeenth-street and Columbia-avenue, Philadelphia, in the presence of a gathering of people numbering some 10,000, the contest exciting the utmost interest in the Quaker City. The arrangements for the match were excellent and perfect order prevailed throughout. The Athletics paid their old President, Col. FITZGERALD, the compliment of selecting him as Umpire, and he did his duty in the position with thorough impartiality, this action restoring the *entente cordiale* between the parties. The game, too, was played in a very friendly spirit between the two clubs, the Athletics and their friends cheering the Atlantics when they came on the ground. The Philadelphia club had out their full nine, and were in prime trim for play. The Atlantics, however, did not have their Captain, CHARLES SMITH, and the result was they played as they generally do when he is not in the nine. His absence was caused by the illness of his father. The game opened in favor of the Athletics by a score of 7 to 0, and this lead at the start gave them great confidence, and though the Atlantics afterward rallied well to pull up their lost ground they found the work too heavy. They had scored 13 to 18, with two hands out, in the last inning, when the rain necessitated a calling of the game, the score of the even eight innings played deciding the game in favor of the Athletics by a score of 18 to 9. The next game will be played in Brooklyn, Sept. 7. We append the score:

ATHLETIC.	O.	R.	B.	ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	B.
Reach, 2d b.	3	2	1	Pearce, s. s.	2	1	3
McBride, p.	4	2	1	Kenny, 2d b.	2	1	1
Radcliffe, c.	3	2	3	Start, 1st b.	3	1	1
Wilkins, s. s.	3	1	0	Chapman, l. f.	2	2	1
Fisler, 1st b.	1	4	3	Crane, c. f.	1	2	2
Sensenderfer, c. f.	3	2	1	Mills, c.	4	0	1
Foran, r. f.	2	2	2	Ferguson, 3d b.	5	0	0
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	2	1	Zeittlein, p.	4	0	0
Berry, 3d b.	4	1	1	McDonald, r. f.	1	2	2
Totals	24	18	13	Totals	24	9	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Athletic	7	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	—18
Atlantic	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	—9

UMPIRE—Col. Fitzgerald, of the Geary Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Benson and Delany.
TIME OF GAME—Two hours and five minutes.

Our reporter is indebted to Mr. BENSON, of the Athletic Club, for special attentions. Of the play on the occasion that of REACH, FISLER, RADCLIFFE and SENSENDERFER, was noteworthy on the Athletic side, REACH carrying off the palm at the bat. On the Atlantic side, PEARCE fielded splendidly, and batted with grand effect—CRANE, too, making beautiful catches. FERGUSON, one of the most reliable players of the nine, did nothing, either at the bat or in the field; in fact it was one of his bad days. SMITH, too, was missed at second base. The rain should have prevented play at the close of the eighth inning, but the Umpire apparently was not aware that the new rule required him to close play five minutes after rain falls. The Athletics were much elated with their well-earned victory, and no doubt will do their utmost to win the next game.

The Order of Elks.

The first annual picnic and Summer night's festival of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, took place yesterday afternoon and evening at Bellevue Garden, on the East River, at the foot of Eightieth-street.

The Order of Elks is a second Dramatic Fund Society. A complaint exists among stock actors that the long-established Dramatic Fund Society is not managed by members of their profession, and that when it gives an entertainment it is usually an evening banquet at $5 a ticket, a sum which their purses can illy afford to pay, and at a time when their avocations prevent their attendance. The Order of Elks was therefore founded during the past year, for the benefit of sick and disabled actors and negro minstrels, but is not confined to members of the theatrical profession. The Order will admit any respectable person who wishes to join it.

At the festival yesterday were to be found nearly all the negro minstrels of this City and Brooklyn and their families, together with many others. They came in the afternoon and returned to their professional duties toward evening. After these were over many came back and joined in the dancing until morning. In the afternoon Messrs. NEUERS, SHATTUCK and GLENN, of Hooley's Minstrels, and ROCKAFELLER, of Bryant's Minstrels, formed a quartette and afforded very agreeable singing. The attendance was very respectable, and though open to the public, no rowdyism existed. The Order purposes giving a ball at one of the leading halls during the coming Winter.

Billiards.

Quite a spirited match came off last night at FOSTER & MENON's Billiard Rooms, Park-row, between MELVILLE FOSTER and the "mysterious Frenchman" so called, now known as Mons. RUDOLPH. The crowd of spectators was large enough to render the rooms far from comfortable, and the interest increased with each new game, and the crowd with it. Eight games, in all, were played for $20 a side on each game. Of these FOSTER won six, the stranger but two. It is but fair to Mons. RUDOLPH, however, to say that he was evidently not at home with the table, which is the regular full-sized carrom table, now comparatively but little played upon. On the smaller table—11 by 5½ feet—his play is said to be much more brilliant than it was last night.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

BURGLARY IN TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Saturday night two burglars effected an entrance into the dwelling of FREDERICK BULL, No. 246 West Twenty-first-street, through the coal hole in the sidewalk, and proceeded to thoroughly ransack the house, the family being absent in the country. Officer HIGGINS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, passing the premises, noticed the misplaced cover of the coal-hole, and by the same means entered the house. As he went in the burglars dashed out, each provided with a bundle. He gave chase, and the men dividing, he followed the one going toward Sixth-avenue, where he succeeded in capturing him, and also picked up his bundle on the line of his flight. Both were taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, where the bundle was found to contain property valued at $600, and the prisoner gave the name of LEWIS LEVETT. He was arraigned before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and was remanded for further hearing.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—At 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon ANTOINE BEECH, a Spanish seaman, while intoxicated, walked overboard at the Bridge-street Ferry slip, East River. Officer MAHONEY, of the Fourth Precinct, jumped in after him, and after considerable effort succeeded in bringing him to land. He was partially recovered and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon MARIA CRONIN, 66 years of age, residing in the rear of No. 84 Elizabeth-street, attempted suicide in her room by cutting her arm with a razor. She succeeded in opening a principal vein, but medical attendance being promptly summoned, she was rescued from dangerous consequences. No cause was assigned for the commission of the act.

REMOVALS FROM THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.—The following is a list of the removals from the Register's office since the appointment of Gen. PATRICK H. JONES to that office, viz.: Examiner, John Sheridan; recording clerks, Thomas J. Hollaman, Charles H. Moore, James Wiley, Wm. P. Clarke, Wm. H. Pearce and Thos. J. Maloney; janitor, Dennis Monahan; watchman, Thomas Flaherty.

CONEY ISLAND.—The bathing season at this delightful beach is drawing to a close. The steamer *Chicopee*, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will continue her trips to the island, from the East River stopping places, for about a week longer. The North River boat *Norwalk*, Capt. GEORGE WILSON, will also cease running about the same time.

FOUND DROWNED.—At 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of a male infant was found in East River at the foot of Pike-street. It was taken by FRANCIS REILLY to the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅞@94 for both money and the account.

American Securities open easier at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	72¼
Atlantic and Great Western	39¼
Illinois Centrals	91¼
Erie Shares	30

FRANKFORT Monday, Aug. 31.

United States Five-twenties opened at 75⅜@75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 31—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens steady at the closing quotations of Saturday, viz.:

The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 6d. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 10d. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. ℔ bushel. Oat, 3s. 7d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 28s. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 81s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 66s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 59s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 56s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Resin, 5s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 14s. for fine.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31—11:15 A. M.

Tallow, 45s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 52s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Sugar opened firmer at 35s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Sperm Oil, £89 ℔ ton. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ℔ gallon for refined, and 11½d. for spirits. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 62s. 6d. Linseed Cakes open firmer at £12 ℔ ton.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31—1:20 P. M.

American Securities are quiet at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	72
Illinois Central	91½
Erie Railway Shares	30

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 31—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has advanced 3d. and is now quoted at 35s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Bacon has advanced to 56s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard is firm at 66s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Pork is firm and has advanced to 82s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has advanced 26s. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 31.

Petroleum is quiet at 48f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31—5 P. M.

The following are the closing prices made at the Stock Exchange this evening:

Consols for money	93¾
Consols for account	93¾
United States Five-twenties, old	72
Illinois Centrals	91¼
Erie Shares	30

American Securities closed generally quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Aug. 31—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are declining, the last prices being 75¼@⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Aug. 31—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at 11d. for Middling Uplands and 11¼d. for Middling Orleans. The market has been quite active and the transactions have exceeded the liberal estimate made at the opening by several thousand bales. The total sales of all sorts have been 15,000 bales, whereof at least two-thirds were American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer and higher. Mixed Western 36s. ℔ quarter. Wheat quiet and steady at 12s. 10d. for California White, and 11s. for No. 2 Red Western. Other articles dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, and there are no changes to note.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is a shade higher. Pale North Carolina 14s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 31—5 P. M.

The articles of American Produce are generally unchanged in price.

ANTWERP, Monday, Aug. 31.

The market for Petroleum is dull. Standard White 48f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 31.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 230,000 bushels; Corn, 260,000 bushels; Oats, 105,000 bushels; Rye, 45,000 bushels; Barley, 20,000 bushels; Flour, 11,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 190,000 bushels; Oats, 240,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower at 15c. on Wheat, 12½c. on Corn and 9c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR firm, but very dull. WHEAT dull; buyers are awaiting a decline; No. 2 Spring nominal at $1 77@$1 80; sales of 20,000 bushels Racine at $1 87, 2,500 bushels Amber Ohio at $2 15@$2 16. CORN dull; sales at $1 12½@$1 13 for Mixed Western; also 13,000 bushels to arrive at $1 13. OATS dull; sales, 4,000 bushels Western at 64c.@65c., and 10,000 bushels, to arrive, at 65c. RYE offered at $1 40 by the boat load. BARLEY is in fair demand; small sales at $1 8 @$1 85 for Canadian; about 3,500 bushels in all. SEEDS are in light supply and firmer. MESS PORK firm at $30 for Heavy Mess. LARD firm at 19c. HIGHWINES nominal. GRAIN in store here—150,000 bushels Wheat, 703,000 bushels Corn, 245,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Malt.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR moderately active, at $6@$9 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active and declined ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 70@$1 74; No. 2 at $1 59¾. CORN dull at 99c.@99½c. for No. 1 in store. OATS dull at 51½c.@53c. RYE dull at $1 25@$1 25½ for No. 1 in store. BARLEY firm; sales at $1 51@$1 52 for No. 2 in store. MESS PORK firmer at $29 50; Dry Salted Shoulders are in fair request at 11½c.@11¾c., loose. LARD steady at 18½c. LIVE STOCK dull and nominal. FREIGHTS firmer, at 10c. on Wheat, 9c. on Corn and 7½c.@8c. on Oats to Buffalo. RECEIPTS for two days—10,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 179,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,500 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 251,000 bushels Corn, 163,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Aug. 31.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 28c.; receipts since Saturday, 101 bales. The yearly Cotton statement shows the total receipts to be 656,698 bales; net receipts, 579,379 bales; exports, foreign, 585,195 bales; coastwise, 101,302 bales. Stock to-night, 1,871 bales. In addition to this amount the steamer *Gov. Allen* arrived late this evening, bringing 918 bales Cotton, whereof 887 are of the new crop. The cotton season is fifteen to twenty days earlier than last. Sterling Exchange, 157@158½. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜ premium. Gold, 144½. SUGAR and MOLASSES nominal. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 75@$6 87. CORN dull at $1 05@$1 05½. OATS dull at 65c. HAY and BRAN dull and unchanged. PORK, $30 50. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14½c.; clear sides, 17¾c.@18c. LARD—Tierce, 19½c.; Keg, 22c.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR is in good demand, exceeding the supply; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $9 75@$10 for No. 1 Spring, $11 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN 1c.@2c. better; sales, 6,800 bushels No. 1 at $1 17, and 1,100 do. at $1 18. OATS held at 70c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 75@$1 80 for Canadian, which is above the views of buyers. CORN MEAL, $2 45@$2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $22@$24; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10c.; Corn and Barley, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—64,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 68,000 bushels Barley, 14,200 bushels Rye, and 3,452,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—7,900 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Barley, 1,496,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 31.

COTTON in light demand; Middling, 30½c.@31½c. PETROLEUM quiet; crude, 15c.; refined, nominal. FLOUR dull; Northwestern Extra Family $9 50@$11 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $10@$12 25. WHEAT in good supply, but mostly of poor quality; sales 3,000 bushels Good and Prime Red at $2 25@$2 35; Amber at $2 39; No. 2 Spring, $2 10. RYE steady at $1 40@$1 50. CORN scarce; Yellow, $1 25@$1 28; Mixed Western, $1 22@$1 25. OATS quiet; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 70c.@75c.; Southern, 50c.@65c. COFFEE dull; Rio, 14c.@17c.; Laguayra, 16c.@16½c. in gold. SUGAR quiet at 10¾c.@11¼c. for refining grades. MOLASSES dull. PROVISIONS—Sales unimportant.

TOLEDO, Monday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR—Sales of Amber at $10 25@$11 25. WHEAT unchanged for higher grades. CORN steady at $1 04½ for No. 1, $1 03 for Michigan, and $1 05 for State. OATS steady at 56½c.@57c. for No. 1; Michigan, 56½c.; No. 2, 55c. RYE steady at $1 25 for No. 1, and $1 23 for No. 2. LAKE FREIGHTS firm. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK—19,000 bbls. Flour, 265,000 bushels Wheat, 112,000 bushels Corn, 157,000 bushels Oats, 22,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—28,000 bbls. Flour, 205,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 129,000 bushels Oats, 25,000 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR quiet but firm at $9 50@$9 75 for Family. WHEAT held at $1 97@$2 for No. 1; no sales were made over $1 95. CORN firm at 94c.@95c. OATS, 55c. for No. 1. RYE advancing; sales at $1 35. COTTON quiet. TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. MESS PORK, $29. BULK MEATS, 12⅞c.@14⅛c. BACON, 13½c.@13¾c. for Shoulders, 16¾c. for Clear Rib, and 17¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD quiet and firm at 18½c.@18¾c.; there is but little offering, and the demand is light; the stock is estimated at 5,000 tierces. Gold 144⅝. Money easy.

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 31.

The Sugar market is dull at 7½@7¾ reals ℔ arobe for No. 12 Dutch standard. Muscovadoes dull at 7¼@7¾ reals for fair to good refining, and 7¾@8 reals for grocery grades. Molasses Sugar dull at 6@7¼ reals for Nos. 7 to 10. Exchange—On London, 13¾@14 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, currency, 29@28 ℔ cent. discount; on United States, gold, 60-days sight, 1¼@2 ℔ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, gold, 3@3¾ ℔ cent. premium.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 31.

The receipts of CATTLE, including those to arrive to-morrow, are 2,600 head. There are no new cases of cattle disease. The demand is much better than it was last week, and the Beeves are in excellent marketable condition. On the grades of extras prices have advanced ½c. ℔ lb., live weight, and on middling and inferior grades 1c.@1½c.; sales, 1,500 head at 5c.@6½c. for inferior and common, 7c.@8½c. for ordinary to fair State, 8½c.@9c. for fair to good Indiana, and 9c.@9½c. for Kentucky. Sheep are in good request at 4c.@5½c., and Lambs at 6c.@7c. The supply was fair.

MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 31.

The yearly COTTON statement shows the total receipts for the year just closed to be 361,093. Exports—To Great Britain, 211,154; France, 10,432; other foreign ports, 14,925; coastwise, including 8,659 from Montgomery direct to New Orleans, 130,893 bales. Stock to-night, 2,161 bales. Receipts of new Cotton 307, against 157 the same time last year. The crop is estimated at two and a quarter millions.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 31.

BEEVES in fair demand, but prices unchanged; sales, 1,700 head at 9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 8c.@8½c. for fair to good do., 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb. gross for common, as to quality. SHEEP dull and lower; 13,000 head were partly sold at 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. gross. HOGS in fair demand; sales, 3,000 at $14@$15 ℔ cwt., net.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 31.

TOBACCO—Sales 500 hhds. at full rates; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$14 50; Virginia Fillers, $18. Superfine FLOUR, $6 75@$7. WHEAT—$2@$2 05. CORN, 90c. OATS, 40c.@50c. RYE, $1 25. PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Bulk Shoulders, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. RAW WHISKY—Free, $1 26@$1 30.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Aug. 31.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 70 for No. 1 and $1 64 for No. 2. OATS quiet at 52c.@53c. for No. 2. CORN nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Aug. 31.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 39½c. RESIN, high grades in better demand; No. 2 at $2 15; No. 1 at $2 75@$4 25; Pale, $4 50. TAR steady at $2 60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Aug. 31.

COTTON dull, holders too firm for buyers; sales 1 bale new at 30c.; receipts, 22 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 31.

COTTON market closed dull; Middlings, 27½c.; sales 25 bales; receipts, 126 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Aug. 31.

COTTON market continues dull; sales, 37 bales; Middlings, 27½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Aug. 31.

COTTON dull; no sales; receipts, 6 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 31.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 99; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	Aug. 19	Hamburg	New-York.
France	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 21	Glasgow	New-York.
Java	Aug. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Cella	Aug. 22	London	New-York.
Circassian	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.
America	Aug. 22	Bremen	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Sept. 3	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	Sept. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Sept. 5	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	Sept. 5	New-York	London.
Pereire	Sept. 5	New-York	Havre.
Arago	Sept. 5	New-York	Bremen.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Arizona	Sept. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Eagle	Sept. 3	New-York	Havana.
Dakota	Sept. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, California, &c., by the *Arizona*, close at 10:30 A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	3:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 26 | Sun sets..... 6 33 | Moon rises... 5 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 47 | Hell Gate.... 9 09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ashland, Crowell, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.

Ships Levant, (Br.,) Gardner, St. John, N. B., Busk & Jevons; Thomas Dunham, Young, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Therese, (N. G.,) Christoffer, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Hombersund, (Norw.,) Nilsen, Stettin, Prussia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; J. E. Holbrook, Leavitts, South Amboy, N. J., Brett Son & Co.; Sirene, (N. G.,) Rentel, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Seaside, (Br.,) Brinton, Little Glace Bay, Geo. R. Brewer; R. H. Kennedy, Schwarz, Aspinwall, S. L. Merchant; Nazarine, (Br.,) Murphy, St. John's, N. F., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Jeonta, (Br.,) Daunn, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills; Jeddie, Trott, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co.; Matilda Brooks, Culver, Jacksonville, Fla., Van Brunt & Slaght; Edward Slade, Brown, Jacksonville and Pilatka, Van Brunt & Slaght; Starlight, McIntire, Bath, Me., H. W. Loud & Co.; Mary Mankin, Gifford, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ralph Carlton, Perry, Boston, Bryan & Pease; Alaska, Clark, Boston, Snow & Richardson.

Arrived.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., 63 hours, with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steamship Salvor, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Gen. McClellan, (of New-York,) Williams, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, (of Portland,) Small, Genoa June 18, with mdse. and rags to J. B. Phillips & Son. Passed Gibraltar July 16, in co. with 127 square-rigged vessels; made out but four vessels in the fleet, viz.: Brig Mary A. Lane, from Leghorn for Philadelphia; schr. Abbie Devereux, from Leghorn for Philadelphia; barkantine O. S. Rogers, from Genoa for Philadelphia, and schr. Adeline Elwood, from Leghorn for New-York.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Santa Annas, Mexico, 31 ds., with mahogany to Moss & Ward. Aug. 26, 30 miles north of Cape Hatteras, was in co. with brig J. Paeledo; been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light S. winds and calms.

Brig Mariposa, Leighton, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Neponset, Tracy, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earl, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Escape, (Br.,) Lloyd, Malaga July 7, and Gibraltar July 17, with raisins and lead to Losing & Co.

Brig Tyro, (Br.,) Leighton, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. E. Closson, Coombs, Glace Bay 16 ds., with coal to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. T. Thomas, Salistra, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Enterprise, Monroe, Elizabethport, for Cold Spring.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Ann Dole, Halsey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Horton, Frost, Windsor, to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. M. D. Hascall, Barker, Cow Bay, N. S., 14 ds., to C. B. Swain.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Freeman, Calais, with lumber for Mott Haven.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Jones, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Racket, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Eclipse, Sammis, New-Haven.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Eliza S., Crowell, Cromwell, to Z. Mills.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Brainerd, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. Vail, Tribble, Fall River.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Providence.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston, for Saugerties.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. S. H. Ponder, Lincoln, Taunton.

Schr. John Hickey, Holt, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. J. Camp, Bailey, Derby, for Piermont.

Schr. Baltimore, Hemmingway, Norwalk.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Corwin, New-Haven.

Schr. Isabel, Newman, for Rondout.

Schr. M. S. Gildersleeve, Gildersleeve, Bridgeport.

Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, New-London.

Schr. Ida Nicholson, ——, Providence.

Schr. J. P. McDevitt, Martin, Providence.

Schr. Henry Gibbes, Snow, Pawtucket.

Schr. W. F. Clark, Hodgedin, New-Haven.

Schr. C. & C. Brooks, Raynor, Greenport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Hinson, New-Haven.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Lawson, New-London.

Schr. Franklin, Halleck, Greenport.

Schr. J. H. Lockwood, Sharritt, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Florence Rogers, Rogers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. D. S. Miller, Miller, Virginia.

Schr. Julius Webb, Bremner, Virginia.

Schr. Pharo, Falconer, Providence.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence.

Schr. John, Frothingham, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Deborah, Burns, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. Brooks, Gray, Elizabethport, for Marion.

Schr. Amelia, Beebee, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.

Sloop Eliza A. Jayne, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Sloop Torment, Ville, Elizabethport, for Clinton, Ct.

BELOW—Ship Universe, (Br.,) Jolly, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 31—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, for Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; ship N. Boynton, from Shields; brig Sophia, from Rondout.

Also arr. brig Mary E. Dana, from Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31—Sld. schr. Malooaka, for Annapolis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 31—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Mary C. Dyer, from Liverpool; Agnes, from Rio; schrs. Isaac Oliver, from Havana, and Mary E. Monroe, for Washington.

Passed out—Brigs Amazon and Camilla, from Norfolk for Barbados.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 31—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. steamship Mary Sanford, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Mary E. Simmons—wh. schr., 22 ds. out, with 40 bbls. sperm oil, Aug. 12, lat. 37 7, lon. 48 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Santa Anna, Mexico, July 29, schrs. Agnes and John Crooke, and brig Two Ellens.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—The steamship Nestorian, Capt. Dutton, of Allan's line, which left Quebec Aug. 22, arrived here to-day.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Co.'s steamer Manhattan, Capt. Williams, which left New-York Aug. 19, arrived here to-day.

GREENOCK, Aug. 31.—The steamship St. David, Capt. Watts, of Allan's line, which left Quebec Aug. 20, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 31.—The steamship Union, Capt. Von Santen, which left New-York on the 20th inst., arrived at this port at 8½ o'clock this morning.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.—The ship Favorite, hence for New-Orleans, which went ashore off the Irish coast, has returned to this port. She is dismasted, and has suffered other damage.

The Cunard steamship Russia, which arrived on the 28th, ran down the bark Custaloga, Capt. Nickerson, off the Banks of Newfoundland. The Custaloga left Shields on the 24th of July for New-York. The bark was sunk. The crew were taken on board the Russia and brought to this port.

STARR & MARCUS,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UP STAIRS,
Continue to Make a Specialty of the
GORHAM M'F'G CO.'S
SOLID SILVERWARE,

embracing all their NEWEST and CHOICEST PRODUCTIONS in DINNER, TEA and DESSERT SERVICES, with a varied selection of ornamental and useful pieces; also, a very extensive stock of Forks, Spoons and Knives of NOVEL DESIGN and UNSURPASSED FINISH, which to purchasers present the following inducements:

1. The quality guaranteed by U. S. MINT ASSAY every piece bearing their trade mark, thus:

2. Embracing the most decided talent in all their various departments for DESIGNING, MODELING DIE-SINKING, CHASING, ENGRAVING and FINISHING, they produce wares which at once appeal to the most cultivated TASTE for UTILITY, BEAUTY and FINISH.

3. Facilities for manufacturing in LARGE QUANTITIES ONLY THE FINEST GOODS, enabling them to reduce the labor prices to the LOWEST MINIMUM STANDARD.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Am now opening my Fall importation, consisting in part of

SATIN DAMASK.
BROCATELLE.
PLAIN SATIN.
COTELINE.
TAPESTRY.
SILK TERRYS.
PLUSH.
MOQUETTE.
Plain Wool Terrys, in one hundred shades of color, the most beautiful assortment yet offered.
LACE CURTAINS.
FLOSS CURTAINS.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
TAPESTRY COVERS.
FRENCH CORNICES.
ORMOLU PINS.
IMPORTED TASSELS.
EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st., New-York,
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR.................LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR.................NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.................PARIS.

AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

ROOT'S WROUGHT IRON SECTIONAL
SAFETY BOILER
has no large sheet-iron shell to explode; is tested to 300 pounds; economical and durable. Also Root's Trunk Engines, Vertical and Horizontal Engines, all descriptions, Steam Pumps, Machinery, &c. Send for pamphlets and price lists. Agents wanted. JOHN B. ROOT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

VERMONT SPRING.
THE MOST RELIABLE REMEDY KNOWN for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, &c. All bottles marked "Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." Send for pamphlets. SAXE & CO.,
No. 417 Broome-st., N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.
J. & T. DONALDSON, manufacturers, have on hand a large assortment of bronze and gilt Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c., at their new store, No. 74 East 9th-st., one door east of Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, Kentucky and Missouri Lotteries. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES,
Post Office Box No. 4,264. No. 78 Broadway.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker,
No. 200 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SEASON OF 1868 AND 1869.
Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have the honor to announce that from this date they become the sole lessees and managers of Niblo's Garden. In succeeding to the responsibilities of this important position, it is gratifying to the new direction to reflect that they have, during the past two years, been actively associated with Mr. William Wheatley's conspicuously brilliant and successful management of this, the leading theatre of America. To maintain this establishment in its present preëminent rank will be their earnest and constant endeavor. With this object in view such engagements have already been effected with authors and artists as will insure a series of entertainments unsurpassed by anything yet placed on the American stage.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1868.